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A REMARKABLE BOYCOTT

MILWAUKEE'S BUSINESS INTERESTS AT THE MERCY OF A UNION.

Street Cars Running Without Passengers—Merchants Terrorized by the Threats of Organized Labor—Professional Men Afraid to Patronize the Trolleys—Washing Sent to Chicago—The Result of a Strike of Motormen and Conductors.

MILWAUKEE, May 21.—This city is tied up by one of the most remarkable boycotts ever known in the history of the country. The business interests of the community are held by the throat pending a decision of the question whether the Milwaukee Street Railway Company or its striking employes shall win in the struggle in which they have been engaged for the past two weeks.

The motormen and the conductors of the railway company two weeks ago went out on a strike for an increase of from 19 to 20 cents an hour, and the recognition of their union in the settlement of all future differences. Several minor demands in regard to the hours of work were also made.

The company, which had just come out of the receiver's hands, after a squeezing out of $5,000,000 of its capital stock, did not feel able to pay the increased wages, nor did it care to enter into a compact to submit all matters between itself and the men to arbitration, as asked. After several conferences the men went out on a strike.

To understand the existing order of things it must be explained that, first, two-thirds of the population of Milwaukee is composed of wage earners—that is, laboring men outside of clerks—and, second, that the street car company was in bad odor with the people on account of a change in the method of taxation by which it evaded paying what the people considered a fair share of taxes. This feeling had been so strong that when the strike was declared nine-tenths of the inhabitants sympathized with the strikers. The strike started with the usual accompaniment of mob violence, though much less than might have been expected. Crowds gathered and cars were stoned, but the police force, though barely 250 men, was able, by swearing in extra specials, to preserve order to an extent that no serious conflicts were had. In the meantime the company had hired men from all over the country and brought them in to take the places of the strikers, and by the end of the first week of the strike was in a condition to run its cars under police protection.

So far as the original strike was concerned, the company was the winner. But the strikers had not by any means exhausted their resources; in fact, they had just begun doing business. Right at the start "buses" had been brought out, as no one cared to ride in the cars when he was liable to be struck with a stone or an egg which, unlike wine and cigars, had not been improved by age—by the way, the egg played a star part in the present strike, being fully as effective and not so dangerous as stones. The "buses" did a good business from the first, and recognizing the fact that some accommodation must be afforded the public, the strikers exerted themselves to bring in more "buses" and carettes from all the neighboring sections. In this way accommodations for perhaps one-half the population that used to ride on the cars was given.

At first it was quite the popular thing to ride in the "buses" and show sympathy for the strikers, while saving a broken head. At the same time it was hurting the company, which had to run its cars at a loss, as no one rode in them. But as the rioting died out, the patronage of some of the lines began to pick up. Then the boycott came to the front. It was started in the unions, which met and adopted resolutions denouncing the street railway company and pledging the members not to patronize the street cars until the settlement of the strike. One union after another followed in the same path until the union men of the city, estimated at 15,000 in number, were pledged to a boycott of the company.

Not satisfied with this, the unions called on all friends of labor to refrain from riding on the cars and threatened that in case any tradesman showed himself to be such a friend of the company as to patronize a street car, even if he had to walk in a pouring rain, the boycott established on the company would be extended to him. As nearly all of the small shopkeepers away from the centre of the city are dependent on the trade of the workingmen for their support, they did not dare to ignore the warning. In cases where they did the threat was speedily shown to be no idle one. Numberless instances are at hand where members of a storekeeper's family happened to be picked up by a car, and from that moment not a patron entered the door of the store, and the boycott was kept up until the storekeeper made proper and most humble apologies for the indiscreet act and promised to see that it should not occur again.

So far as the street car company is concerned it cannot buy a dollar's worth of supplies in the city. Even the washing of the new men has to be sent to Chicago, as no Milwaukee laundryman dares to take it. A wholesale grocery firm started to supply the barns, where the new men are housed, with the necessary groceries, but an intimation that another load delivered would mean the application of the boycott to its place was sufficient to cause the firm to throw away a most profitable contract.

Gradually the evils have been tightened, until, at the present time, there is a veritable reign of terror among the business men of the city. No one knows where the boycott is to strike next. Rioting in their wild sense of unrestrained power, the strikers and their friends do not hesitate to enter the store of any leading merchant and notify him that he or one of his employes has been seen riding on a street car, and that if it occurs again his store will be boycotted. One notice is sufficient. Several merchants have come out in print in cards denying reports that they had ridden in the street cars.

But this is not the worst. Every one is held responsible not only for his immediate family, but for his relatives of three or four removes. One merchant found that his patronage was falling off in a most unaccountable manner, and he began to investigate. He discovered that his second cousin had engaged as a special policeman, and for this the merchant was placed under the ban. Another merchant had a nephew who engaged as a motorman; to save himself the uncle had to pay the nephew $40 a month to remain idle until the strike should be settled, otherwise he would not have had a shred of trade left in twenty-four hours.

Even lawyers dare not take a car to go to and from their offices. One said to-day, in speaking of the matter: "I know I am a coward, but I must take a 'bus, for I might have a jury case, and these fellows will remember, and riding in the cars might mean the loss of a case or two."

So it goes in all the trades and professions. Out of a dozen or fifteen street car lines operating in the city only one, and that the Farwell Avenue Line, running through the swell residence district of the east side, carries any passengers to speak of. This one line does more business than all the others put together, and even in this case it has not more than a two-thirds patronage. With the exception of one of the other lines in the city the cars run empty, or at the most with two or three passengers. The street railway company is operating its road at a loss of thousands of dollars a day. Any other corporation would have had to give up and agree to the terms dictated by the men a week ago.

But the question of the street car company, and the men has dropped out of sight, except as it affects the question of the business interests of the city. What the loss has been to the merchants of Milwaukee no one can tell; that it is many thousand dollars a day is well known. Where it will end is a question for which there seems to be no solution at present. Four attempts have been made on the part of citizens' committees to bring about a settlement of the trouble, on account of the effect on business, but all have failed for the reason that the men stand out for the reinstatement of all the old men and the recognition of the union. The company refuses to discharge the men who have stood by it in the strike, and have braved the mobs and stones, and, without doing so, cannot take back all the strikers, even if the officials wished to do so. It offers to take back half the old men and find room for as many more as possible, but this the strikers will not listen to for a moment.

ADVOCATES THE GOLD STANDARD.

President Poor of the National Park Bank Writes on the Money Issue.

Edward E Poor, President of the National Park Bank, is a Republican who believes in the perservation of the gold standard of value, and regards the question of sound-money as of paramount importance in the approaching Presidential campaign. The National Park Bank has about 800 correspondents distributed in every section of the country. To each of these correspondents President Poor, about two months ago, mailed a copy of the following circular letter:

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
March 31, 1896.

Dear Sir: In view of the near approach of the National Conventions for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency of the United States, we desire to aid to the fullest extent in our power in the effort to remove from the field of politics all doubtful or equivocal expressions regarding the maintenance of the gold standard of value in line with all the other leading and solvent nations of the world.

The business of this bank, covering every State and city in the Union, is closely allied, by long-continued relations, with the most important commercial and banking interests in the districts where the free-silver sentiment is said to prevail; and this fact only emphasizes our duty to use the full measure of our influence to turn the current of thought toward the only safe and sure standard of value. History is full of examples of the failure of efforts to create something out of nothing. In the interest of the prosperity of the whole country we desire your assistance in an effort to force the politicians to "come out of the woods" and declare themselves plainly upon this most important question, in terms which will admit of but one interpretation in all parts of the country. The business of the country is languishing; confidence is lacking; values are diminishing. Therefore, in what we consider to be the vital interest of the whole people, we ask all citizens to unite in a vigorous effort to urge the selection of such delegates to to political conventions of both the great parties as will advocate clear and distinct platform utterances in favor of maintaining the present gold standard.

The time is short, and action ought, therefore, to be prompt and determined. Very respectfully yours, EDWARD E. POOR, President.

The replies to this letter have been numerous, and of a very satisfactory character. President Poor said yesterday: "A large number of letters have been received from all over the country evincing a hearty concurrence in the views expressed in our circular, and promising aid in securing the result desired. It was not my purpose to appeal to one political party more than to another, but to aid in the effort to take this vital question out of politics."

President Poor thought that it would be a breach of confidence on his part to make the letters received from the bank's correspondents public. Personally Mr. Poor inferred that Major McKinley was sound on the money question, but he thought the Major should have the courage of his convictions and speak out.

BARONESS BLANC IN COURT AGAIN.

She Is to be Examined in Supplementary Proceedings.

The Baroness Blanc, who has figured in the courts in many ways, will be examined in supplementary proceedings in the City Court to-day for the purpose of finding out whether she has the wherewithal to meet a judgment of $690.80, which was obtained against her by Dr. John A. Irwin of 14 West Twenty-ninth Street for professional services.

The judgment was obtained on Feb. 8, 1893, and was given at a hearing held before Justice McCarthy, in the City Court. Dr. Irwin sets out in his complaint that he attended the Baroness professionally from Feb. 24, 1891, to May 4, 1892. In that time, he says, in a bill of particulars, that he paid 160 visits, at $5 each, and performed five operations, at $10 each, worth in all $850, and that he has received but $300 in cash, leaving a balance of $550 due, which, with costs and interest, amounts now to $690.80.

In an answer filed by the defendant she says that the services were rendered on the express order of her husband, Frederick N. Blanc, and with the understanding that he was to be responsible. She also alleges that the $300 which she paid was all the services were worth. When the case was called, however, she did not put in an appearance, and judgment was given against her by default.

An order to examine the defendant in supplementary proceedings was granted, and the examination was to have gone on yesterday. A. H. Hummel appeared for the Baroness, and Benno Loewy for the doctor.

RESCUED FROM A LIVING GRAVE.

Miners Buried by a Fall of Ore Reached and Released.

IRONWOOD, Mich., May 21.—While Ed Opie, Paul Nichols, Peter Horan, Ed Van, Gus Bockman, John Hillman, John Collins, and Peter Curar, all miners, were at work 300 feet from the surface on the third level of No. 7 shaft of the Ashland Mine, in this city, at 5 o'clock this morning, a body of ore fell, entombing the men.

Capt. Williams, who was in the vicinity at the time, communicated with some of the men and hurried for assistance. In his absence another great body of ore fell, making it impossible to reach or talk with the men. Signals were heard, and a large number of miners were put at work to rescue the imprisoned men.

A rescuing party, which dug through from the Morris Mine, reached the men shortly before noon. All of them were alive and little the worse for their terribly experience. Their escape is considered one of the most miraculous that ever occurred in the mining region.

Big Suit Against a Trust Company.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 21.—Papers in a suit for $350,000 damages were served this morning on the Stamford Trust Company, instituted by Timothy Porter, the millionaire of that place, whose troubles with his relatives have attracted so much attention during the past year. In this action he alleges that on Feb. 21, 1894, he was arrested by certain persons and compelled to transfer certain bonds and securities, amounting in value to $350,000, to the defendant company, and that subsequently he was compelled to deliver to the said defendants these bonds and securities. The defendant company still holds the same. On May 4, 1896, the complaint further alleges, the plaintiff made a demand upon the Stamford Trust Company for these bonds and securities, and the demand was refused. The papers are returnable to the June term of the Superior Court.

Alterations to Music Hall.

Plans have been filed with the Building Department for certain alterations and additions to the Carnegie Music Hall Building, on the southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. The amount necessary to carry out the plans is $100,000, the owner is the New-York Music Hall Company, Limited, and the architect is H. J. Hardenbergh. At the office of the architect, 10 West Twenty-third Street, it was said yesterday that the changes were to be in the form of additional studios, and that the $100,000 did not come from Andrew Carnegie, who sailed for Europe not long ago.

The Whistle Had Been Shot.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 21.—For several days there has been trouble with the alarm whistle of the United States Rubber Company. The whistle is a big one and when its lungs are in proper shape it can be heard all over the city. For several days it refused to talk when the steam was turned into it. An investigation was made, and it was ascertained that some marksman had used it as a target and punctured it with bullet holes. The police are trying to find the marksman that he may be punished for malicious mischief.

WITHROW IS MODERATOR

THE CHICAGOAN CHOSEN AS THE RESULT OF SHREWD TACTICS.

Pledged to His Indorsers to Stand Firm on Certain Lines—The Liberals Victorious in the Presbyterian General Assembly—Moderator Booth Makes a Strong Plea for Concessions, Which Will Harmonize Differences in the Church.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 21.—The overthrow of the dominant party in the Presbyterian General Assembly, strong in numbers and stronger by reason of long-continued control, was accomplished to-day by the forlorn minority of liberals, which had scarcely numbered at any time in the past five years 20 per cent. of the entire body of Commissioners, by a cleverly conceived and shrewdly conducted manoeuvre that would have done credit to a post-graduate in politics.

The Rev. John L. Withrow, a liberal, was elected Moderator. The election was contested, Dr. Withrow's opponents being the Rev. Francis C. Montfort of Cincinnati and the Rev. David D. Breed of Pittsburg. The vote was: Withrow, 315; Breed, 162; Montfort, 84.

Dr. Withrow owes his election absolutely and entirely to the nominating speech of Dr. John Davies of the Howard Crosby Church, New-York City, yet until the meeting of the assembly Dr. Davies and Dr. Withrow were entire strangers. They had never seen each other until they met in the City of Saratoga on the eve of the assembly.

Dr. Davies is comparatively obscure and unknown. Dr. Withrow's name is known throughout the Church. He is from Chicago, and the entire Chicago delegation supported him. Dr. Davies stood alone in the New-York delegation in his support of Dr. Withrow, Dr. Davies is a modest, sincere, earnest conservative of the ultra type. Dr. Withrow, whatever may be his own classification, is the representative of the liberals, and upon their cleverness and in securing for their candidate the support of Dr. Davies must rest all the credit of to-day's victory.

It transpired to-day in the heat of the controversy over the Moderatorship that Dr. Withrow had given as the price of Dr. Davies's support certain written pledges as to his action should he be chosen Moderator, in regard to the important questions before the Assembly. These written pledges now exist, and they are in the hands of Dr. Davies. The exact terms of the pledges are not known, but their purport and their history were gathered in interviews. One of Dr. Davies's trustees, Lawyer Prentice of New-York, is an intimate friend of Dr. Withrow. The two spend much time together at the lawyer's Summer home on the Hudson, near Albany. When Dr. Withrow's candidacy was proposed by the Liberals' Western organ, The Chicago Interior, it occurred to Lawyer Prentice that his New-York pastor was the proper man to place his Chicago friend in nomination. Consultation ensued between the New-York lawyer and the Chicago friends of Dr. Withrow, resulting in a formal request to Dr. Davies to make the speech of nomination before the Assembly. Dr. Davies was willing, provided he was assured of Dr. Withrow's soundness upon certain points of theology and policy at issue in the Church. Letters passed between Withrow and Davies, in which the latter sought to learn the views of the former. The points covered by the interview were these:

General soundness in theology, as formulated by the Presbyterian standards; support of the past action of the General Assembly on the question of theological seminary control; the support of the position that the Assembly is greater than the Presbytery in a certain line of action, as, for instance, the rejection of the graduates of Union Theological Seminary.

Dr. Withrow assured Dr. Davies that he was thoroughly in line with the past action of the Assembly. But this was not all, and even more than this. He required a written promise that in the event of Dr. Withrow's election as Moderator all committees to be appointed to which these and kindred subjects should be referred should be so constituted as to have a majority of conservative members. He obtained this promise. Dr. Withrow put himself on paper with a pledge that while he would make up his committees with a fair sprinkling of liberals, the majority of each committee should be men committed to the conservative side on these important questions.

Dr. Davies has this written pledge now in his possession. Having obtained it he mounted the platform and appealed to his conservative friends to vote for Dr. Withrow, assuring them that he was a safe and sound man.

When questioned, after adjournment, as to the rumors that Dr. Withrow had given him written pledges as to the make-up of the committees, Dr. Davies acknowledged that he held such pledges.

"Do you think that I would ask my conservative friends to vote for a man without assurances that these great and important questions would be safe under his administration?" replied Dr. Davies.

When asked why he, a stranger to Dr. Withrow, should have been chosen to make the nominating speech, Dr. Davies said: "That is for Dr. Withrow to answer."

Dr. Withrow also stated that he had given Dr. Davies written assurances as to the make-up of the committees. Dr. Withrow declined to furnish copies of the written pledges on account of press of business.

Old-time leaders are greatly exercised over the reports of the deal between Dr. Davies and Dr. Withrow. The friends of the defeated candidates declare that if the facts had been generally known before the election the result of the voting would have been very different. They say that the knowledge that a candidate had tied himself down to another man by such pledges as to the complexion of the committees would have caused the defeat of any man, no matter what party he belonged to.

Nearly 700 Commissioners were present when Dr. Robert Russell Booth of New-York, the retiring Moderator, called the General Assembly to order. His sermon on "Christian Unity" was long, but was listened to with close attention.

Referring to the doctrinal strifes and contentions which have disturbed the Church for the past six years, Dr. Booth called upon the Commissioners to stand fast for the standards, polity government and methods of evangelical work of the Church, saying:

At the same time you should regard with affection all those who entertain other views, if they give evidence of love to the Master who is head over all who are members of His mystical body, the church universal. This of old has been the position of Presbyterian fellowship. In this attitude this Church has stood in our land like a rock amid the waves of contention. And in this attitude we must abide if we are to continue to do the great work for Christ to which we are called.

But, unhappily, we are at this time forced to confront some adverse conditions, which are the occasion of a widespread apprehension and grief. There are, to say the least, misunderstandings among us which threaten to diminish, if not to overthrow, this old-time loyalty, which was, not long ago, the all-pervading characteristic of the officers and members of this beloved Church. God forbid that on this occasion I should utter one accusation or incriminating word concerning any who sincerely believe that they have cause for discontent with the actions or utterances of former assemblies. They are our brethren, beloved in the Lord. They are Presbyterians by conviction and choice. They profess the same loyalty to our institutions as that for which we are pleading, and yet it would be utter foolishness to ignore the fact that there are misunderstandings which conflict with the peace and prosperity of our Presbyterian Zion.

Dr. Booth here proposed a method of bringing the doctrinal troubles of the Church to an end. He pleaded for arbitration, for brotherly conference, for mutual concessions, for an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, and the contentions in the Church over doctrines, over Biblical interpretation, and over theological standards. He added:

On the one hand there are charges of undue severity in the administration of discipline,

Continued on Page 2.

AN ELECTRICAL STORM AT SEA.

The Steamer Talisman in a Blaze of Light for over Two Hours.

Capt. Berg of the Norwegian steamship Talisman, which arrived here from Demarara yesterday, tells of a remarkably long and vivid electrical storm which the vessel encountered Monday night.

According to the Captain's reckoning, the ship was south of Fenwick's Island, off the Maryland coast, when a mass of sooty-looking clouds rolled up from the northward and made an ebony dome of the sky. From out the gloom noiseless sheet lightning played, throwing a ghastly light on the waters, whose edge was clearly defined by the black stretch of sky.

On the steamer's starboard hand was seen a bark which had been heading to the northward, from whence the threatening mass of clouds had come. The steamer held sullenly on her course, which lay in the same direction as that of the bark, but the latter was seen to put up her helm, brace her yards short around, and stand away to the southward.

The vessel had hardly completed this manoeuver before the heavens were streaked by a rippling coil of light, and before its brilliance had faded lightning was glancing across the sky in a maze of criss-cross lines.

A moderate sea was running and the wind was blowing hard. A score of St. Elmo's fires, ocean corpse-lights, which no gale can blow out, appeared on the steamer's stays and shrouds, and glided up and down the wire rigging with the motion of the ship.

For two hours the Captain says, the ship was in a constant blaze of light. The helmsman could not see the compass for the glare and the lookouts shielded as best they could their eyes from the brilliant light. Then a burst of thunder seemed to split the heavens, the rain fell in quivering sheets, and the lightning ceased.

The lightning began again half an hour later, the marine will-o'-the-wisps reappeared on shrouds and stays, thunder boomed, and a beating hail storm added variety to the display. The second outfly lasted for about thirty minutes.

Capt. Berg says it was the most remarkable weather he ever encountered. His ship is laden with sugar and is consigned to L. & P. W. Armstrong of this city. Four passengers were on board.

PRONT SUFFERS A RELAPSE.

Again in a Condition of Coma After a Period of Semi-Consciousness.

Moritz Pront, the nineteen-year-old boy who has been in Beth Israel Hospital, 206 East Broadway, in a cataleptic condition since April 27, entered yesterday into the twenty-sixth day of his sleep, with conditions less favorable for recovery than they were on Wednesday.

Dr. B. Nelson, house physician of the hospital, and Dr. J. Halpern of the visiting staff, thought on Wednesday night that the return of the boy to consciousness was a matter of a day, or perhaps two days. He was semi-conscious then, as was proved when the doctors placed him in such a position that he had either to help himself or fall. He used his hands to restore equilibrium, and his eyes moved.

He returned yesterday to the condition of coma in which he was when he was taken to the hospital. The electrical treatment is being continued, but last night there were no indications that it was accomplishing anything.

"How long can Pront live in his present condition?" a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked Dr. Nelson last night.

"He might live three months, and he might die to-morrow," was the reply. "We are feeding him six times a day with peptonoids, milk, and eggs. We forced him to walk, yesterday, and he helped himself just a little, but to-day he disappointed our hopes. He is absolutely without feeling, as has been proved by pricking him with pins. He has not lost a pound in weight since he came here."

ELOPED WITH A FACTORY GIRL.

Secret Marriage of a Student of Rutgers College Just Revealed.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 21.—J. Stanley Verga, a member of the class of '97, Rutgers College, and a son of a prominent Camden business man, eloped with Miss Nellie Thompson, about three weeks ago. They went to New-York, where the couple were married by the Rev. T. McEwen.

The marriage was kept a secret until to-day, when the girl told her mother. Mrs. Verga is nineteen years old, and the daughter of Frank Thompson, a painter. She formerly worked in the factory of the Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hosiery Company. Verga is twenty-three years old. The young people met at a festival eighteen months ago. The parents of Verga have not yet been informed of their son's marriage.

KILLED BY EXPLOSIONS.

Two Buildings Wrecked in Kansas—Boiler Blows Up in Virginia.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., May 21.—Two brick buildings were wrecked here this morning by an explosion of natural gas. One man, David Carter, was killed, and several were injured, including three men who will die.

The gas escaped from a well into the basement of one of the buildings, and the explosion came when one of a number of colored workmen lighted a match. The dead and injured are colored men.

TIFFIN, Ohio, May 21.—The boiler in the tile factory of E. Mohr burst this morning. Mr. Mohr and his fifteen-year-old son were killed instantly. Other persons received severe injuries.

GAIL HAMILTON SERIOUSLY ILL.

Seized with a Similar Attack to that of a Year Ago in Washington.

BEVERLY, Mass., May 21.—Gail Hamilton was taken suddenly ill last night. Dr. S. E. Taylor was called immediately, and was with Miss Dodge all night. Her relatives are considerably worried over her condition.

This attack is similar to the sudden illness with which she was stricken in Washington a year ago. Mrs. J. C. Richards of Wenham, the nurse who so faithfully attended her at Washington, and who accompanied her on her trip home from that city, has been summoned to Hamilton.

Y. M. C. A. Failure.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21.—The final failure of the Young Men's Christian Association is announced. The Board of Directors transferred the personal property of the association to George W. McCrary, as Trustee, to secure in part its local creditors. McCrary immediately closed the associations quarters. A new corporation will be formed. The trouble is traced to the foreclosure by the Pepper estate of Philadelphia of a fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage on the association's building in this city.

Internal Revenue Statistics.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Internal revenue receipts for the last ten months aggregated $121,660,370, an increase over the like period of 1895 of $1,008,196. As compared with the ten months of 1895, receipts from spirits show a decrease of $1,690,302; tobacco, an increase of $1,051,216; fermented liquors, an increase of $2,027,287; oleomargarine, a decrease of $194,084, and miscellaneous receipts, a decrease of $155,919.

Commissioner Barker Much Better.

At the Marlborough Hotel it was said last night that Tax Commissioner Barker, who has been ill for several days, had almost recovered from his attack of nervous prostration, and that he would be out in a few days.

No Choice of Senator.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 21.—There was no choice of United States Senator to-day. The vote of the Legislature was: Blanchard, 45; Denegre, 28; Pharr, 31; Price, 11; McEnery, 5; Blackman, 3.

NOW FOR MAJOR M'KINLEY

ALDERMAN GOODMAN DECLARES FOR THE OHIO MAN.

He Is an Alternate to the St. Louis Convention, and Changes from Morton Because of the Attacks Made by the Platt Men on the Leading Candidate—Branch of the McKinley League in the Thirty-third District.

Alderman Elias Goodman of the Thirty-fourth District, who is an alternate to the Republican National Convention from the Fifteenth Congressional District, made public announcement last night that if an opportunity were afforded him at the St. Louis Convention he would cast his vote for McKinley. The delegates to the convention from the district are Gen. Collis, the Commissioner of Public Works, and Robert J. Wright, the Commissioner of Correction. Alderman Goodman said last night that they were both pronounced Morton men.

While the delegation was uninstructed, the sentiment of the convention was strongly in favor of Morton as first choice, and under the circumstances the Alderman considered himself as under a moral obligation to support the candidacy of Gov. Morton, but the attacks which had been made upon McKinley by the Platt machine had induced him to change his position and to take a determined stand in favor of the Ohio man.

The announcement of Alderman Goodman's change was made at the organization of a branch of the McKinley League in the Thirty-third Assembly District. The meeting was held in Steig's Hall, 1,097 Third Avenue, and was attended by over 200 residents of the district, who are members also of the Union Republican Club. The meeting was all for McKinley, and every allusion to him was received with loud applause.

Senator Frank D. Pavey was the first speaker. He lauded McKinley as the foremost champion of sound money and protection, and he said that there was no doubt that he would be nominated on the first ballot at St. Louis, if there was a ballot at all. "No criticism was too harsh," he said, "of that cabal of politicians who have attacked McKinley's personal, political, and financial character because they could not succeed in securing his influence for their benefit, and because he would not consent to have the Federal patronage of the State dribbled through their hands.

"McKinley is to be trusted on the financial or any other question. The plain people do not care whether they have a gold dollar or a silver dollar or a rag dollar. They are more concerned whether they shall have any dollars at all. The Republican Party will see to it; if McKinley is elected, that they will have the best dollar going."

Alderman Goodman then defined his position as an alternate to St. Louis. He had originally intended, he said, to vote for Morton, if the opportunity to vote was afforded him, but now he had determined to cast his vote for the man who had been so outrageously attacked by Platt and his followers.

"These men," said the Alderman, "pose as 'loyal' Republicans, but they can stoop so low as to defame McKinley because they cannot carry out their designs for their personal aggrandizement. These men will be buried in political oblivion after the nomination of McKinley. Their opposition to McKinley is based upon the fact that they cannot use him to control patronage. It has been said that the troubles in the Republican Party in this city had their origin because Mayor Strong would not recognize the machine organization, but the truth is that they had their origin when Platt, because he could not use Brookfield, deposed him from the State Committee and from the Chairmanship of the County Committee, to carry out his selfish ends."

J. W. McKelvey said that it was outrageous on the part of Platt to question the financial policy of McKinley. "What right has he who stole my vote at the primary," said Mr. McKelvey, "to question McKinley's honesty? What right has he, who, while holding the commission of this State as a member of the United States Senate, betrayed his trust and resigned, turning over the Senate to the Democrats, to question McKinley's soundness on the money question. Some one said to me the other day: 'Oh! Hang Platt!' Well, I don't think there is enough left of him to hang."

Among those present at the meeting were Alderman Wines, Frank Raymond, John M. Connell, James S. Oates, and Harry Merz. Charles E. Lewis was elected President of the league. John M. Cartwright and Isaac Diamond were chosen Secretaries, and Herman Lang Treasurer. Charles E. Lewis and John M. Cartwright were chosen delegates to the Central Committee of the McKinley League.

DECLARES FOR MAJOR McKINLEY.

Patriotic Republican Club in Line for the Ohio Man.

At a special meeting of the Patriotic Republican Club, held last night at the clubhouse, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street, resolutions were passed indorsing Major William McKinley for President.

The meeting was called to order by Benjamin Oppenheimer, President of the club. John R. Moore, Secretary of the Board of Directors, offered the resolutions indorsing Major McKinley, which, he said, received the unanimous approval of the Board of Directors. The resolutions were:

Whereas, We have heretofore declared in favor of the nomination of Major McKinley for President of the United States, and

Whereas, Major McKinley is an honest citizen, a patriotic American, a good Republican, a champion of the policy of protection to American labor and American industries, safe and sound on the finance question, a brilliant statesman, with a record which endears him in the hearts of the American people, and assures us that he will, when elected, act in accordance with the Republican platform to be adopted at St. Louis, and

Whereas, Major McKinley is the favorite son of the United States, and the people as well as the welfare of our country demand his nomination and election; therefore, it is

Resolved, That we, the members of the Patriotic Republican Club, form and organize ourselves into the McKinley League of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District; that the officers of the club be the officers of the league, and that we resort to all lawful and honorable means to bring about the nomination and election of the Hon. William McKinley as President of the United States, and, further,

Resolved, That the President appoint a special campaign committee of one for each election district, to which shall be added the officers of this league, whose duty it shall be to assist in carrying into effect the objects and purposes of these resolutions, and it is further

Resolved, That we approve and condemn the false, shameful, and malicious attacks made upon Major McKinley by the would-be Republican boss of our State, and which is inspired by his rule-or-ruin policy.

It was decided to hold a banquet at the clubhouse on the evening of May 28 at 7 o'clock to celebrate the second anniversary of the club. Among the speakers at the banquet will be President Benjamin Oppenheimer, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, C. H. T. Collis, Attorney General Theodore E. Hancock, and Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg.

Earthquake in Oneida County.

UTICA, N. Y., May 21.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt in this (Oneida) county last evening at 9:28 o'clock. At Camden the shock was so severe that the water in a pond which several men were fishing was visibly agitated and the water receded from the shores as thought the pond was a huge dish and was being necked.

Change of Time on the Sandy Hook Route.

Beginning May 25 boats will leave New-York Pier 8 North River, at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 3:45, and 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

Arrive at New-York 8:35, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 12:00 M., 6:50 P. M.

Additional trains will leave New-York for the seashore from foot Liberty Street, via All Rail Route, at 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.—Adv.

FRESHETS AND TORNADOES.

Loss of Life and Damage to Property Throughout Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—The rain which has fallen almost steadily throughout Missouri since Sunday continued to-day. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of people living along the bottom lands of the Missouri, Gasconade, and Osage Rivers.

The Government Weather Service sent out warnings to property owners along the river front and to-night hundreds of men are at work removing lumber and other endangered merchandise to places of safety. Every vessel in the harbor has steam up. It now seems assured that the disastrous floods of former years will be rivaled.

Dispatches from various points in Kansas bring details of disasters by cyclones last night.

At Arkansas City, Kan., settlers living in the strip five or six miles southeast of this city, to-day report that three different cyclone clouds swept their section of the country. No lives were lost, but much damage was done, and on a dairy cattle ranch thirteen head of cattle were killed.

A cyclone passed near the town of Olpe, directly over the ranch of the Hughes brothers, tearing a portion of their dwelling house to pieces and throwing it across the Santa Fé Railroad tracks. The barns, corn cribs, and outhouses were all blown away. William Hughes was caught in the wreck of the barn, and it is supposed that he is fatally injured.

At Burlington, Kan., a cyclone passed one mile west of the city yesterday evening, tearing down a building on the farm of W. H. Clarke.

CROSS, MRS. RHODA, leg broken and is injured internally; not expected to live.
DAVIS, ——, who was in the Swan dwelling; injured badly.
SWAN, MISS HATTIE, badly bruised; is now demented from fright.
SWAN, MISS LOUISE, seriously injured.
SWAN, MRS. J. H., not expected to live.

It is estimated that the damage to property in Eldon is $50,000.

At Chilhowee the same tornado blew down half a dozen dwellings, but, fortunately, nobody was injured seriously.

At Versailles yesterday the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by a high wind. James Anthony, a well-known citizen, was drowned while attempting to ford a small creek on horseback.

Mrs. J. D. Earhardt, living a few miles east of Versailles, died from fright of the storm.

In the western and southern portions of the State many highway bridges have been washed away. Nearly every stream is flowing over, and as the rain is still falling the situation is growing alarming.

Along the Mississippi River, from Burlington to Cairo, preparations are being made for the annual rise.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 21.—All north and south-bound trains over the Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs Road were delayed yesterday by a cloudburst near Forbes, Mo., which destroyed a mile of road-bed and washed away the track. All trains have been running by way of Marysville, using the Omaha and St. Louis tracks from there to Burlington Junction.

The Missouri River is rapidly rising, and Burlington officials are guarding against cutting toward the tracks at many points between here and Omaha. Water is from one to six feet deep on the level in the vicinity of Forbes and Forest City.

Crops on all bottom lands are destroyed.

CRESTON, Iowa, May 21.—The recent storms in this locality have been unprecedented, not only in severity, but in duration. Heavy rain has fallen almost incessantly for eight days, and during that time the sun has shone less than three hours. Heavy rain is still falling. Farm work is at a standstill, and the farmers are becoming uneasy.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 21.—Four separate cyclones and a waterspout visited the Territory last night, doing many thousands of dollars' damage in Cleveland, Oklahoma, Kay, and Payne Counties. In the Osage Reservation, six or eight persons were killed.

Northern Minnesota Under Water.

CROOKSTON, Minn., May 21.—Northern Minnesota is under water. There has been nothing like it for many years. The prairie has become a lake and farms have been transformed into archipelagoes. The situation is discouraging for the large agricultural interest in the Upper Red River Valley, both in Minnesota and in North Dakota. From Warren to Hallock, forty miles, the water is deep enough to float a boat. The streets of some of the towns are impassable and they are in a large part deserted.

A Deluge at Alton, Ill.

ALTON, Ill., May 21.—A veritable deluge of rain is sweeping over this city and the country south to-night. Every stream is pouring great floods into the already swollen Mississippi, and a disastrous flood seems certain.

Hoboken Carpenter Drowned.

Robert Schermerhorn, a boss carpenter in the employ of the Hoboken Ferry Company, fell overboard while at his work yesterday afternoon at the foot of Tenth Street, Hoboken, and was drowned. Efforts were made to recover the body, but without success. Schermerhorn was married, and had been in the employ of the company for several years. He lived in Hoboken.

Two Mines to Resume Work.

ISHPEMING, Mich., May 21.—The Foster mine will resume work in a short time with a full force. The sawmill mine of the Cleveland Cliffs Company, which has been idle two months because of flooding, has been pumped out and mining will be resumed Saturday of this week.

Justice Snodgrass Acquitted.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 21.—Chief Justice David L. Snodgrass was this morning acquitted of the charge of assault, with intent to kill. He shot at John H. Beasley, a deputy clerk, Dec. 25, 1895. The charge of carrying concealed weapons was continued till next term.

Gov. Morton Will Review Parades.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—Gov. Morton has accepted an invitation to review the Decoration Day parade in New-York City at Madison Square, and will also go to Brooklyn June 4 to review the annual parade of the Sunday schools, in which 75,000 children will participate.

Appointed Coroners' Night Clerk.

J. Tucker Malone, Coroner Tuthill's senior clerk, was made a night clerk yesterday afternoon by the Board of Coroners. The bill recently passed at Albany provides for two night clerks. There has heretofore been only one. Coroner Tuthill will appoint Malone's successor.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Marshall Way, keeper of the village tavern at Wheelock, Vt., killed his wife yesterday by clubbing her over the head. The couple had had trouble for some time, and were trying to arrange for a division of the property, the immediate cause of the murder being a quarrel over the custody of a minor child.

—Joseph Holt, a paper-mill operative of Mechanic Falls, Me., killed his one-year-old child by cutting its throat from ear to ear with a butcher's knife. He also cut his own throat, and is not expected to live. Jealousy of his wife was the cause.

—William F. Plumb, cashier of a private bank at Chicago, has begun suit for $50,000 damages against Alfred Ringling, the circus man, alleging alienation of his wife's affections, and has also begun suit for divorce, naming Ringling as co-respondent.

—In the Appleton Mills at Lowell, Mass., an exhaust pipe fell from the ceiling, instantly killing Laura La Plante, seventeen years of age, and terribly scalding and injuring a number of others, from the effects of which some of them may die.

—The body of William Robinson, who left his home in Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday to go rowing on the Kills, was found floating in Newark Bay near the Staten Island shore yesterday.

—The safe of Dennison Brothers, farmers near Dauphin, Penn., was blown open by burglars and robbed of about $4,000 in cash and Government bonds and valuable papers.

—The two-masted schooner Louis Jane, owned by W. T. Fitch of

order was anywhere seen, as the Russians are an obedient people, and to-day at least were passively expectant.

By far the most picturesque effect given by the long, straight street was afforded by the groups of golden-robed priests bearing sacred icons and surrounded by acolytes with smoking censers, standing in front of their churches, waiting the coming of the Emperor, who was expected to stop at each group and venerate the relics, salutations of peace being given to him by the head priest of each party of ecclesiastics.

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

The March from Petroffsky Palace to the Inner City.

Moscow, May 21.—When, at 12 o'clock, the Grand Duke Vladimir and his brilliant officers, followed by a detachment of cuirassiers, went galloping out toward the Petroffsky Palace, where the imperial party had spent the night, a cry of delight and cheers burst forth from the crowd at what seemed a foretaste of the function so patiently awaited. There was, however, another long wait, and it was not until 2:30 o'clock that the deep boom of the guns of the battery at Petroffsky Palace was heard, signifying that the procession was under way. This was quickly followed by eight other shots, which were the signal for every bell in Moscow to peal forth, and in an instant, led off by the bells of the Ivan Tower in the Kremlin, an indescribable jangle of the hundreds of bells in this much-belled city broke upon the ear. At the sound of the first cannon shot, the word of command was given to the soldiers, who had previously stacked their rifles, and all now stood at arms, as immovable and wooden as only the Russian and German soldier can stand, awaiting the coming of their Little Father.

At the head of the procession marched about 250 policemen. Next came three squadrons of Circassians and Don Cossacks in brilliant scarlet uniforms, with their carbines at rest. Big, stalwart men they were, riding beautiful, high-mettled horses. At their head rode, on a black horse, Prince Dolgorukki, Grand Master of Ceremonies, in full uniform, followed by his escort and mounted drummers and trumpeters of the horse guards. At their appearance the admiration of the crowd burst forth into hurrahs and shouts of pleasure, while the pressing of the throng that lined the pavement on both sides rendered it difficult for the soldiers that kept the way to preserve the straight line.

Then came 200 red uniformed Cossacks, whose appearance was as picturesque as that of their predecessors. These were followed by 41 Asiatics, who were the cynosure of all eyes. Their uniforms were dazzling visions of barbaric magnificence and costliness. They wore gorgeous coats covered with gold ornaments and bespangled with beautiful jewels. On their heads were gold, red, and blue turbans, and over their shoulders, in graceful folds, were thrown rich yellow silk gowns. At the head of these potentates of the East rode the Khan of Kiva and the Emir of Bokhara.

They were followed by 27 deputies from the Cossack tribes, attired in blue and silver uniforms; 100 noblemen in uniform, attended by 69 valets in yellow coats, red breeches, and white stockings; 4 negroes, with red turbans, chocolate colored coats and red breeches, and 14 musicians, in red and blue uniforms. Then came several carriages painted red and gold, in which rode 24 Gentlemen of the Chamber, attired in green and gold, followed by 12 Chamberlains on horseback. Immediately after came several gorgeous coaches drawn by four or six horses, conveying Ministers and other dignitaries. The coachmen and postilions wore white wigs.

The next in line was a Field Marshal, leading a squadron of the Czar's Hussars of the Guard, one company each of the guard regiments of Pavlovsk, then a squadron of dragoons in dark green, followed by grenadiers with ancient helmets, engineers, and chasseurs. After them came a high officer of the imperial stable, leading fifty liveried footmen, lackeys, pages, and other servants of the royal household on foot. Then followed another master of ceremonies, mounted on a white horse, leading a marshal, who was followed by bearers of the imperial standard, with the family arms of the Emperor. Behind the standard rode Deputies of the Asiatic tribes and peoples of the East. Behind them were borne five standards, on each respectively emblazoned the arms of the Tcherkask, Armenia, Kabada, Georgia, and Karataline, by mounted unarmed men in robes of civil office, the horses of each led by two subalterns. This section was followed by forty standards of the various provinces and estates of the Empire. They were carried by mounted men, whose horses were also led by subalterns. In their wake came many more banners of the army and navy, interspersed with royal standards of black, yellow, and white. Behind these marched groups of Deputies from the various trades and guilds of Russia.

The next section, headed by a mounted master of ceremonies, consisted of officials in civil robes, bearing the shields of Schleswig-Holstein, Taurida, Siberia, Finland, Poland, Astrakhan, Kasan, Novgorod, Vladimir, Kieff, and Moscow. After these came various groups, with masters of ceremonies at their head, and consisting of merchants, citizens and peasants from Moscow and rural towns, the Mayor of Moscow in robes of office, followed by the City Secretary, and the masters of the various trade guilds, carrying the symbols of their societies. Then representatives of all the provincial zemstvos, or assemblies, of the nobility of Moscow, and a band of the various courts of justice of the entire empire. Separated from the latter by a troop of huntsmen, with horn and dagger, and in uniforms of green, came in rapid succession numerous Court and official dignitaries, either mounted or in gorgeous gala carriage, which had been regilded for the occasion.

Now came 100 Chevalier Guards, with silver eagles on their burnished helmets, and wearing white tunics, and 100 Household Guards, with gold helmets and purple tunics. Then there was a hiatus, and the thousands of thousands of spectators knew that the Czar of all the Russias, Czar of Moscow, Kieff, Vladimir, Novgorod, Astrakhan, Pologne, and Siberia, and other innumerable titles, was coming. His Majesty was preceded by the Imperial Grand Marshal, Count Pahlen, and two squadrons of cuirassiers, with eagle-crested helmets.

LOUD CHEERS FOR THE CZAR.

He Appears, Surrounded by Foreign Princes and Representatives.

Moscow, May 21.—Riding a pure white horse and attired in the full General's uniform of the ever faithful Preobajensky Regiment, the young autocrat of all the Russias made his entry into Moscow. He sat erect and looked every inch the Caesar he is. He constantly saluted in response to the salutations of the multitude, who, upon the first sight of his Majesty, raised the shout peculiar to the Russians, which is a prolonged roar. This was taken up on all sides, and swelled into a perfect hurricane of sound. His Majesty was immediately followed by the various male members of the Russian imperial family, the Grand Duke, foreign sovereigns or their representatives, the Minister of War and the Generals and officers of the suite, a gorgeous throng in glittering uniforms. Behind them rode the Generals and Aides de Camp of the Emperor, and those attached to the suites of the foreign Princes and representatives.

Separated from this gorgeous cavalcade, and riding in a coach surmounted by a massive gold and crystal crown, came the Dowager Czarina, the mother of the Czar. She was attired in a bejeweled Russian Court dress, and was quite pale. She bowed repeatedly in response to the cheers of the crowd.

Preceded by a regiment of grenadiers attached to the Palace came the Czarina, riding alone in a magnificent gilded State carriage, drawn by four pairs of cream-colored horses, flanked by two esquires-at-arms, and guarded in the rear by two Cossacks. Her Majesty wore a dress similar to that of the Dowager Czarina. She looked sweet and lovely, and smilingly bowed in acknowledgement of the enthusiastic plaudits of her loyal subjects. Similarly escorted came many coaches, bearing the Queen of Greece, Princesses, ladies of the Court, their attendants and ladies of honor. Court Chamberlains and gentlemen in waiting, followed the carriages. Then came detachments of five regiments of the guards, two squadrons of cavalry, a squadron of cuirassiers bearing lances, a squadron of Uhlans, and finally numerous mounted masters of ceremonies.

The procession, which moved rapidly, without a hitch, was sixty-five minutes in passing a given point.

The crowd closed in at a respectful distance behind the procession, and all movement was then toward the Kremlin. On the route the Emperor stopped at three points, which mark the three circles bounding the different quarters of Moscow. Here he received addresses from the nobles and deputations. The first point was near the Smolensky Station, at the entrance of what is known as the Zemlianol Gorod, or Earthen City, and lastly at the entrance of the Kitad Gorod.

On arriving at the Iberian Chapel, at the entrance of the Chinese town, the Emperor alighted from his horse, and with the Empress ascended the steps to the shrine, where he was received by the priest of the chapel, with the cross and holy water. As the Emperor passed through the Red Square the choirs stationed in the tribunes along the Kremlin wall sang hymns of praise. The appearance of the Czar was the signal for the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and frantic cheers from the people. It was just 4 o'clock as the Czar entered the Kremlin.

As the gorgeous procession passed across the square through the Spasky Gate into the Kremlin the impression produced on the mind was one of a most dazzling display of color. The troops were massed in the great Bell Square of the Kremlin, and the Emperor and Empress, with their immediate suite, worshipped successively in the Cathedrals of the Assumption, of the Archangel Michael, and the Annunciation, where Te Deums were sung.

As the cortège entered the capital a salvo of seventy-one great guns was fired in obedience to a signal from the top of the Arc de Triomphe, and was immediately repeated upon a signal from the top of the belfry of the Tver, and the steeple of the tower of Ivan Veliki.

The Emperor, upon entering the capital, was received by the Governor General of Moscow mounted and escorted by officers and aides. Upon entering the Zemlianol, the Emperor was received by the Mayor and the Council of the City of Moscow, delegates of the Chamber of Commerce, a committee of artisans, representatives of different companies, with distinctive signs, representatives of the Bourse, all formed into a Committee of Reception.

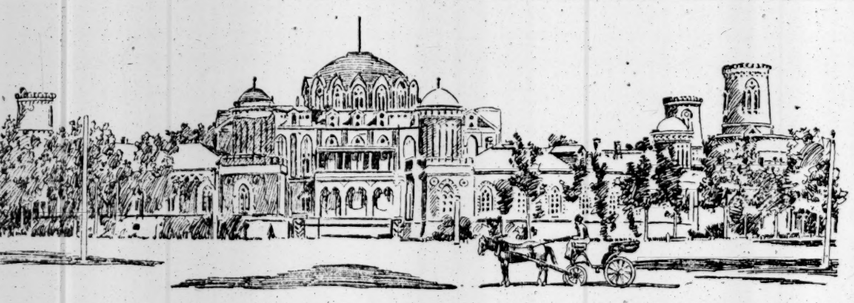
When the imperial party entered the Iberian Chapel they venerated the sacred image contained therein, and all throughout the route of the procession the clergy stood at the entrance to all of the churches bearing crosses and holy images. Inside the Kremlin the imperial party, with the foreign Princes, dismounted at the gate between the steeple of Ivan Veliki and the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, and entered the Cathedral of the Assumption by the southern gate, preceded by the Grand Master of the Coronation Ceremonies and the Grand Marshal of the Court. In the hall of St. Vladimir the Emperor and Empress recieved the benediction of the archpriest of the Cathedral of the Annunciation and afterward the imperial party traversed the Halls of St. George and St. Alexander and the Throne Hall, where most of the party remained, to the Hall of St. Catherine, which none but those intimately connected with the Imperial household were permitted to enter.

At the moment of the entry of the imperial party into the Kremlin a salvo of 101 guns was fired, at a signal given by the Commandant of Moscow. The bells of all the churches in the capital were kept ringing throughout the day.

It is impossible to describe the gorgeousness of the scenes in the streets under the brilliant sunshine. The groups of immense domes, recently cleaned and regilded for the occasion, shone brightly in the sunlight, and the decorations, bright uniforms, plumed helmets, flags, Court dresses, jewels, &c., presented a spectacle dazzling beyond the power of words to adequately describe. The windows of the houses along the route of the procession and the street pavements were packed with people, and even the trees lining the road near the Petrovsky Palace were filled with sightseers. The troops in their gala uniforms, in marching to their respective positions, and the hundreds of exalted personages comprising the guests were cheered by the crowd. Everything was life, movement, and color. Bands of music played along the whole route. On the pavements the first row on each side of the road was filled with well-known people, musical bodies, guilds, school children, and Red Cross nurses.

The British Consulate, the only Consulate situated along the route of the procession, was handsomely decorated with Russian and British flags. The utmost courtesy was shown to members of the press, whose badges enabled them to go everywhere.

The Czar will spend the night at the Alexander Palace.



PALACE OF PETROVSKY,
Whence the Grand Procession to the Kremlin Started Yesterday.

Turkey's Present to Czar and Czarina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—The Sultan has presented to the Czar of Russia the insignia of the Order of Sadakat, set in brilliants, and has sent to the Czarina a diamond pin valued at £2,000, and a number of rich silk carpets.

Many Convicts to be Released.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 21.—County Judge Williams rendered a decision in a habeas corpus case yesterday afternoon, the effect of which will be to release about 250 convicts now confined in the two penitentiaries of this State. The case decided was a proceeding brought by M. W. Britton, a Pulaski County convict, which asked for his release and called for a construction of the penitentiary's "good time" law. Under the new law Britton's term would have ended May 17, but the Sinking Fund Commissioners held that the law under which he was received, viz., the five-day law, applied to him and that he was not entitled to the benefits of the new law. Britton, through his attorneys, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and on its hearing Britton was released. The same decision will apply to about 250 others.

Cadets Named for West Point.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The following appointments as cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point have been made: Louis Solellac, Jr., New-York City, with William H. Wilson as alternate; Henry S. Wygant, alternate, Richmond, Ky.; C. H. Flynn, Norristown, Ind.; Leland Berg, Chicago Ill., with Otto H. Berg as alternate; F. O. Whitlock, alternate, Winona, Minn.; Vernon F. Hughes, alternate, Hamilton, Ohio; Ernest E. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles W. Howell, Stockton, Cal.; Fred Griffith, alternate, Sacramento, Cal., and Allen F. Morrisette, Winchester, Va.

Purse of $500 for Secretary Wingate.

A purse of $500 was presented last night to Charles F. Wingate by the members of the Twilight Club, on the occasion of the two hundred and fifty-ninth dinner of the club at the St. Denis Hotel. Mr. Wingate has been Secretary of the club since its formation in 1883, and the testimonial was in recognition of faithful services in that arduous position.

"Classical Poses" Did Not Please.

The "classical poses" of Susanne Duvernois at Koster & Bial's Music Hall have been withdrawn from the programme. Objection to this feature of the entertainment was made by some of the patrons.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Michael & Co. of New-York City, to manufacture and print books and papers, and do a general printing business; capital, $7,000. Directors—Nathan Glauber of New-Brighton and Frederick Glauber and Bernard Michael of New-York City.

—The Danish National Building Corporation of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Theodore Buddle Julius Neergaard, and J. F. Lindberg of Brooklyn and others.

Insist

On having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

ATLANTIC COAST ELECTRIC.

A Party of New-York Capitalists Makes an Inspection Trip.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 21.—A party of New-York capitalists and bankers spent to-day here making an inspection of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad. They comprised the members of the syndicate formed by Col. G. B. M. Harvey to build and own the road. The party arrived at Elberon on a special parlor car at 1 o'clock, and taking a special trolley car made a tour over the entire system, and inspected the big new car house, power houses, &c., at Asbury Park.

The party consisted of Gen. Samuel Thomas, H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, Thomas F. Ryan of the Metropolitan Traction Company, Frederick Cromwell, Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; W. G. Oakman, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Joseph C. Hendrix, President National Union; H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company; George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company; James Timson, Vice President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company; George R. Turnbull and H. H. Murray, Vice President and Treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Company; Charles R. Flint, Vice President of the State Trust Company; John P. O'Brien, Vice President of the Staten Island Traction Company; G. G. Haven of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, H. D. Babcock of Hollister & Babcock, H. W. Poor of Poor and Greenough, C. B. Van Nostrand of Samuel D. Davies & Co., L. T. Fell of E. B. Cuthbert & Co., R. Somers Hayes of the Metropolitan Traction Company, G. G. Havens, Jr., of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, Julien T. Davies and R. W. Stevenson of Davies, Stone & Auerbach; ex-Senator Rufus Blodgett, President of the First National Bank and Superintendent of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company at Long Branch; George F. Krochl and A. C. Twining, President and Cashier of the First National Bank, Asbury Park, and A. O. Beebe.

The visitors were escorted over the whole route of the trolley system by Messrs. Isaac Kennedy, who is Counselor, and H. H. Hammond, who is the General Manager, of the Atlantic Coast Company. They had not journved over the line very far before they had expressed themselves as more than pleased with the progress of the road and well satisfied with their investment. Since their line has been completed to Pleasure Bay, where connections are made with the boats of the New-York and Long Branch Steamboat Company to and from New-York, which has only been two weeks, the daily receipts of the trolley company have averaged about $1,000.

After the inspection was made to-day the officers decided to purchase many more new cars in addition to the ones they have now, to be placed in service the coming Summer.

THE YALE SENIOR SOCIETIES.

Result of the Annual Election Held on the Campus.

NEW-HAVEN, May 21.—The annual election to the Yale senior societies took place this afternoon on the college campus. The usual ceremonies of slapping the various candidates on the back in lieu of an election were observed. The elections were remarkable for a larger number of athletes going to Scroll and Keys than usual. Perhaps the chief surprise was that Louis Hinkey, brother of the former football Captain, and himself one of the leading members of the eleven, was not taken into Bones.

The successful candidates were as follows:

Bones—E. E. Garrison, Colorado Springs, Col.; Graham Sumner, New-Haven; C. P. Kilchell, East Liverpool, Ohio; A. R. Pinchot, New-York; Nathan Smyth, New-Haven; A. B. Kerr, Washington, D. C.; N. A. Williams, Utica, N. Y.; H. S. Coffin, New York; P. H. Bailey, Windsor Locks, Conn.; S. K. Gerard, Philadelphia; C. M. Fincke, Brooklyn; Dean Sage, New-York; C. Gillette, New-York; G. C. Brooke, Birdsborough, Penn., and J. S. Wheelwright, Bangor, Me.

Keys—H. D. and L. L. Kountz, Omaha; Harry Keator, Roxbury, N. Y.; Frederick T. Murphy, Junction City, Kan.; J. P. Sawyer, Rutland, Vt.; L. L. Fisher, Chicago; S. D. Babcock, New-York; Thomas Clark, New-Orleans; R. C. Gilmore, Rutland, Vt.; G. P. Day, New-York; R. J. Brewster, New-York; L. N. Bass, Denver; Henry Ledyard, Detroit; Knox Boddox, San Francisco, and A. J. Draper, Washington.

Wolf's Head—C. S. De Gamo, Cincinnati; Thatcher Brown, New-York; E. S. Harkness, New-York; William Darrach, Germantown, Penn.; John and Theodore Miller, Akron, Ohio; F. M. Crosby, Minneapolis; J. R. Judd, Honolulu; George W. Updyke, St. Louis; C. R. Heminway, Manchester, Vt.; L. I. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia; W. P. Goodwin, New-York; E. Hill, Jr., Danbury, and W. J. Lapham, Glens Falls, N. Y.

A good many were disappointed at the result.

To Have a May Outing.

The annual outing given to the boys and girls of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's establishment, 307 Sixth Avenue, with the assistance of the firm, will take place on Decoration Day. A dozen of the best stages available have been hired to convey a large party of youngsters to North Meadows, in Central Park, where everything will be done for the comfort and enjoyment of the young people. Games, songs, and all healthful outdoor exercises will be indulged in. Music will be furnished by the Mistletoe Orchestra. There will be a plentiful supply of good things to eat and drink. The committee in charge consists of John J. Brophy, John J. Rooney, Robert Binz, Miss Mamie Flaherty, Miss Nellie Flaherty, and Miss Mamie Kiernan. Mr. William Crawford, Mrs. J. Simpson, Mr. O. Simpson, Miss E. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllie, J. W. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Waring, Mr. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, and others are expected to assist in the festivities.

Westchester Poorhouse Hearing.

Supervisors Lane, Davenport, and Haviland, the committee engaged in investigating the charge of fraud against Miles Adams, former Superintendent of the Poor for Westchester County, held a session yesterday at White Plains. Various business men who had had dealings with the firm of Adams Brothers, of which Miles Adams was a member, testified as to the prices at which the goods were sold, and an effort was made to show that the ex-Superintendent had resold them to the county for the almshouse at advances of from 25 to 100 per cent. It was also testified that Mr. Adams had paid county accounts with Adams Brothers' checks. The hearing was adjourned to May 27.

Telephone Helps in an Arrest.

Charles E. Schwabedissen of 387 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, was met at the corner of Washington and High Streets early yesterday morning by three men. He discovered a minute later that his watch and diamond stud were missing. He started after the men, who ran toward the bridge. Meeting a policeman, Schwabedissen explained the case, and the policeman telephoned across the bridge in time to have one of the men arrested as he left the car. He gave his name as John Clark, and was held in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday.

WITHROW IS MODERATOR

Continued from Page 1.

coupled with a plea for liberty. On the other hand there is a fear that essential truths are at stake, and that this Church is contending for honor and life. To many of us this controversy has been inexpressibly painful, and there can be no doubt that it has materially interfered with our financial prosperity—that is to say, with the prosecution of our Christian work; at home and abroad. It adds to the painfulness of the present condition that no real effort has hitherto been put forth to secure a removal of these misunderstandings by brotherly conference, and that arbitration of differences which we have so highly approved as a method in international controversies.

I venture then to submit the inquiry, irregular though it be at this point in our proceedings, whether it would not be possible to secure during the present meeting of the assembly some kind of brotherly conference which might avail to throw light upon our present perplexities, and afford some clear indications as to what is desired in the way of an extension of Presbyterian liberty. By such a course we should at least elicit some clear-cut, positive statement as to what is really the object of these agitations, and should be enabled to draw the lines within which all true Presbyterians ought to stand. It may be a dream, it may be a delusion; but, speaking, as it were, for the last time in such a place of public authority, I appeal to the sound Christian sense of this venerable assembly to take some proper measures to ascertain what it is that divides us, and what is required for the abatement of strife and the reconciliation of parties at variance.

And may I not add to this statement, or at least to express the conviction, that the mind of this Church is practically one as to the rightful authority of its constitutional government, as to the absolute sacredness of the inspired Word of God, and as to the truthfulness of that system of doctrine which we have found in the Scriptures? Here, then, we must stand. We cannot consent to loosen our hold on the Old Testament without impairing the New Testament also. We cannot impeach the testimony of our divine Lord without weakening His claims to be the true and only Saviour of men. We cannot consent to a system of teaching which discredits the miracles, regards the doctrines as obsolete, and the sanctions as meaningless, with any good hope of keeping our Lord in His place as the Redeemer of a lost world. Loyalty to this Church demands that we should be true to the essential ideal.

We may well do anything for the restoration of peace, except to consent to the tearing down of the foundations on which the Church of Christ stands "four-square to all the winds that blow." It will be indeed a peril for all the good institutions of our American life if ever the Presbyterian Church loses its solid grip upon the truths it was organized to maintain, if ever the Presbyterian pulpit comes to be generally regarded as chiefly a field for display or a base of supplies, or a rostrum for the promulgation of erratic opinions. The times call for men who believe the things which they teach, who stand by the pledges of obedience and service which they have given, and who would rather die than be false to a trust.

The Committee on Theological Seminary and Control, which has now been before three successive Assemblies, was in session all last night, giving the last touches to the report which is to be made to this Assembly.

The work of retouching is still incomplete, and several more all-night sessions may be necessary to get the phraseology in the desired form. The same old matter of the histories and characters of the charters of the several seminaries and the changes necessary in each to bring the institutions under closer seminary control must be restated, with additions in the way of suggestions, resulting from another year's consultations and conferences with the boards.

The actions of the several seminaries on the overture to surrender certain powers over their funds, property, Faculties, and instruction is generally known. So also is the recommendation of previous Assemblies that further powers of control over the Presbyterian seminaries were necessary after the experience with Lane and Union. It would seem that nothing more was to be said on the subject. But time changes many things, including men, and it now appears that many on this committee, after a three years' struggle with the conditions of trusteeship and administration of the Presbyterian seminaries, came here prepared to surrender some of the ground already gained by previous Assemblies in the direction of a closer relationship between these institutions and the Assembly.

The desire to take the back track was so strong when the committee met on Tuesday that it became evident at once that more argument and conference were necessary than could be crowded into one day. Yesterday nearly the whole day, and nearly all of last night were spent in the committee room over this report, and early this day the work was resumed. Part of the report is now in the printer's hands, and the rest will be ready as soon as the former harsh language and severe recommendations are translated into soft words and velvety phrases.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the Commissioners in the church to-night.

Ezra M. Kingsley, Secretary and Treasurer of Union Theological Seminary, an Elder in Dr. Parkhurst's church and an officer of the General Assembly, sent the following signed dispatch to-day to a local newspaper in relation to the report of Dr. Briggs's temporary retirement from the Faculty of that institution:

Prof. Henry Preserved Smith has the appointment of lecturer upon the Ely foundation in Union Theological Seminary. He is expected to deliver ten lectures during the coming seminary year, to which the members of the General Assembly are cordially invited. Prof. Briggs requires no substitute.

Dr. Briggs seems to have the full indorsement of Union, as hitherto.

THE BAPTISTS AT ASBURY PARK.

Report of the Publishing Committee Made and Discussed.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 21.—A steady rain this forenoon did not dampen the ardor of the Baptists, who are here to the number of 2,000 or more, and the Auditorium was comfortably filled when President Crozier called the assembly to order for the second day's proceedings. Prof. H. C. Vedder of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Publishing Department, made the opening address, and read the report of his committee, in the course of which he said:

Your committee cordially repeat the recommendation of our predecessors of a year ago, that the society set before it as the standard of accomplishment the publication of a complete library of Baptist literature—exegetical, doctrinal, historical, practical—apologetic in the New Testament meaning of the term, aggressive without boastfulness, scholarly but not pedantic, in harmony with the visions of truth to which we have attained and with the victories we have achieved. And in particular we recommend that by all means practical the society push to speedy completion its series of commentaries on the Old Testament now in preparation; that it cause to be prepared a series of biographies of eminent Baptists; that the society employ the new methods of illustration more profusely, both in its books and still more in its Sunday school periodicals. It ought to be possible soon to give to the scholar in our Sunday school a high-class illustrated paper, every Sunday, together with a library book.

That the society arrange for the publication of an illustrated Bible dictionary in one volume for popular use; that a new revised edition of the Baptist Hymnal be prepared. We also suggest that the society add from time to time to its standard works translations of the masterpieces of practical religious literature in foreign tongues.

Ex-Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin urged the publication of a work on the United States of America in the light of prophecy as well as history. He said the prophet Daniel alluded to this country when he said that the people shall govern themselves. He said that, whether McKinley or Cleveland be the next President mattered not—the Republic would go on, and would revolutionize the earth. He said we have nearly republicanized Great Britain, and before long we will have a republic in Asia, one in Africa, one in Armenia, and monarchy shall be a thing of the past.

The Senator's proposition aroused opposition. One delegate said that Daniel alluded to the Kingdom of Heaven, and not to the United States of America. The proposition of Senator Doolittle was voted down.

Mr. H. S. Hopper reported for the Finance Committee. He said that, while the showing made is gratifying, considering the hard times and the destruction of the society's home by fire, fully $200,000 will be needed in order to carry on the work as planned for the coming year.

The Publication Society at 4 o'clock gave way to the American Baptist Historical Society. Dr. Lemuel Moss of New-Jersey presided. The old officers were re-elected. They are Dr. Lemuel Moss, President; C. C. Bitting, Vice President; the Rev. B. McMacken, Secretary, and Henry E. Lincoln, Treasurer.

NAMING EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES.

Boston and New-York Added to the List by the Methodist Conference.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—Bishop Merrill presided at to-day's session of the General Conference. The beginning of the end is at hand, and a motion was adopted ordering that no more memorials or resolutions be sent to the committees.

A. J. Kynatt and W. A. Spencer were elected Secretaries of the Board of Church Extension on the first ballot. The Rev. Dr. W. F. Smith of Des Moines was elected Third Secretary of the Missionary Society on the sixth ballot. J. W. Hamilton and J. C. Hartzell were re-elected Secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society on the first ballot.

The report of the Committee on Episcopal Residences was read by Dr. Buckley. Boston and New-York were made Episcopal residences. It was moved to substitute Cleveland for one of the other residences. The substitute was tabled by a vote of 216 to 132.

The following is a list of cities that will have Episcopal residences: Boston, New-York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Chattanooga, New-Orleans or Fort Worth, Cincinnnati, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Topeka, Minneapolis, Denver, San Francisco or Los Angeles.

The question of foreign Episcopal residences came up on the motion to substitute Shanghai for Philadelphia. Many speeches were made on both sides. The substitute was tabled. This question of foreign Episcopal residences is an important one, and will receive due attention at the hands of the Conference in a day or two. During the debate on the foreign Episcopate, Elji Arada, lay delegate from Japan, made an earnest appeal for a Bishop in Japan or China. He said that the Church needed a Bishop in order to progress in those countries.

Epworth League Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., May 21.—The Epworth League of New-Jersey finished its annual convention in this city to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—F. J. Lovatt of Newark; First Vice President—W. R. Winters of Burlington; Second Vice President—Lavinna S. Murphy of Freehold; Third Vice President—Prof. W. H. Russell of Merchantville; Corresponding Secretary—George W. Scarborough of Pennington; Recording Secretary—W. E. Taylor of Jersey City; Treasurer—George C. Baker of Camden; Advisory Committee—S. H. Fox of Millville, H. L. Titus of Camden, Charles Ely of Trenton, Charles W. Gulick of New-Brunswick, Robert M. Collyer of Bayonne, Langley Clapton of Paterson, Lewis Potter of Woodbridge, L. R. Burke of Roseville, and E. B. Moore of Elizabeth.

MADE A DEAL WITH MR. PLATT

SENATOR SULLIVAN SECURED THE BOSS'S BACKING FOR H. D. PURROY.

Now There Is Opposition to the County Clerk's Serving on Greater New-York Commission.

When the resolution to authorize the sub-committee of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities to assist the Greater New-York Commission in making a charter was under consideration in the Senate, it received one Democratic vote—that of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. Senator Sullivan had been active in helping drum up votes for the Greater New-York bill when it was in the Assembly, and he induced Mr. Mittnacht to support it. It was said that Mr. Sullivan did this at the request of Henry D. Purroy, who was a consolidationist.

It came out yesterday that Senator Sullivan and Mr. Platt had an understanding that in return for Senator Sullivan's support, Mr. Platt would back Mr. Purroy for a member of the Greater New-York Commission. Mr. Platt did so. Mr. Purroy's name was recommended to Gov. Morton. The Governor at once communicated with several prominent Tammany men, among others with two or three Senators, and asked if Mr. Purroy would be satisfactory to them. They said no; they said they did not know who had recommended Mr. Purroy, and they asked the Governor to delay until they could confer with district leaders. They did this, and it was said yesterday that three leaders only gave their indorsement to Mr. Platt's choice. The others recommended former Controller Theodore W. Myers.

This action, it was said, might cause a bit of unpleasantness if the Governor listened to Mr. Platt in making the appointment.

PATERSON PLANK ROAD UNSAFE.

Trolley Company May Be Forced to Repair It.

At a meeting of the Hudson County Freeholders, held at Jersey City yesterday, the Committee on Roads reported that the Paterson Plank Road, from Hoboken to the Hackensack River Bridge, was in so bad a condition as to be almost unsafe.

Freeholder Dietz submitted a preamble and resolutions setting forth that when the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Trolley Company received permission to use the Paterson Plank Road for its trolley tracks to Rutherford, it agreed to keep the road in good condition. The resolutions also recommended that the board compel the company to carry out its contract, and that in the event of its neglecting or refusing to do so, the counsel of the board be directed to take the necessary action to have the company's franchise forfeited. The matter was referred to a special committee of five, with power.

No Dutch Descendant Spoke.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Undoubtedly one of the most interesting events of the present month in this city was the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the granting of the charter to the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New-York. There was nothing spared by the present Board of the Consistory to make this religious celebration a brilliant affair. But one omission occurred, and this caused regret to those members of the church who are descendants of Dutch ancestors.

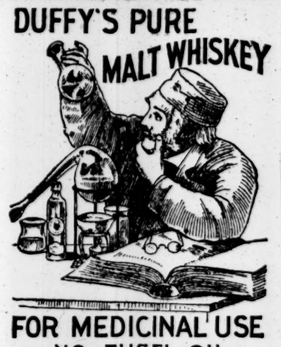
The Collegiate Church in this city is in character founded upon the principles planted upon the soil of our metropoles, and for the greater part in North America, by the Dutch forefathers. The church also represents the different congregations under the care of the Consistory, all members of one body. A very great part of those members were and are descendants of Holland ancestors. Therefore, it would have been very proper if some clergyman of the Reformed Church who was a native or descendant of the Dutch country should have been invited to address the meeting that evening. We have many of those ministers in our Union, all known for their eloquence. None of the speakers of that evening was in a direct line a descendant from Holland, but rather from France and other foreign countries. The omission gave to many an unpleasant impression. It was hardly to be expected that the Elders and Deacons of that church, men of high standing in our community, should neglect to give the offspring of the pioneers of the true religious liberty and education in our country an opportunity to do homage to their forefathers, from whom our country has received so much to be thankful for. M. C.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1896.

Mr. Abbey Much Improved.

The condition of Henry E. Abbey, who has been ill at the Gilsey House, is so greatly improved that, but for the bad weather, he would have sailed for Europe yesterday. He will sail next Thursday.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY



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QUAY WILL BE DRIVER

TERMS ON WHICH HE WILL MOUNT THE McKINLEY BAND WAGON.

Anxious to be Chairman of the National Committee and Dispense the Patronage After the Election—Clarkson Helps to Arrange the Contract with the Canton Candidate—Attempt to Take Lodge from His Allegiance to Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The political speculation to-day centred about the visit of Senator Quay to Canton. McKinley's friends are sharing something of his pride that a United States Senator who a few days ago was a candidate for President should now go hundreds of miles to make terms with the man to whom he was most strenuously opposed. It is one of the best proofs that Major McKinley is already recognized as the official head of his party that Senatorial etiquette should thus bend to the logic of events.

It is said by those who are close to Quay that he is anxious to serve again as Chairman of the Republican National Committee and to repeat in 1896 the victory which he won in 1888 for Harrison and Morton. Quay might win great credit for political astuteness by riding on the crest of a wave which is supposed to be carrying McKinley toward the White House. Quay, however, desires the Chairmanship, not for the honor alone, but for the large influence in the Administration that it carries in the dispensation of patronage in his State.

Quay was permitted, under Harrison, to put Gilkeson in the office of Second Controller, but he was not afterward treated with the consideration to which his friends thought him entitled. Quay learned in that campaign, as Dudley learned, that the chiefs of republics are often as ungrateful as the republics themselves. He hopes for better results, if he shall contribute toward the election of McKinley, but he probably intends to stipulate for them as definitely as he can upon his visit to Canton.

Clarkson was in conference with Quay to-day, and if National politics were run upon the methods of Pennsylvania it may be supposed that they were drawing a contract, prescribing what McKinley should do and what Quay should be permitted to have in case the Pennsylvania Senator managed the campaign successfully for the Ohio protectionist.

Quay's friends say that there would be a sentimental side to his conduct of the campaign this year, because it would embody a battle for protection. Quay's admirers attribute to him, and with reason, the modifications made in the Wilson bill in the last Congress. Quay threatened to "hold up" the bill by interminable speeches, to escape which he was compelled to dictate schedules. It is claimed by Quay's friends that he has taken care at all times to treat McKinley with courtesy, and that he has not been a party to the violent personal attacks made upon the Ohio straddler by Thomas C. Platt.

Major McKinley is evidently as desirous as Quay to unite the party for the struggle which he sees impending. A message came indirectly to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts to-day suggesting that he go to Canton to visit Major McKinley. Mr. Lodge rather tersely replied that he had no business there. Further conversation developed the fact that the McKinley managers are still cherishing the idea that Speaker Reed can be persuaded to go on the tail of the McKinley ticket. This was apparently one of the purposes for which Mr. Lodge was invited to Canton. He told his caller that Mr. Reed would not go on the ticket, and that if nominated by the convention for Vice President he would decline. This statement, in the language of diplomacy, "terminated the incident."

It is not unlikely that Senator Lodge will accept with better grace an invitation to Canton after McKinley is nominated, especially if it shall come directly. Senator Lodge has been charged on former occasions in Massachusetts politics with too great a readiness to desert his friends when he suspected that they were on a sinking ship. He probably realizes that fidelity to Mr. Reed, so long as he is a candidate, may do something to silence this charge. Lodge's name has been occasionally mentioned for Secretary of State, but more commonly under Reed than under McKinley. A transfer from the Senate to the Cabinet is not now considered a promotion, but Lodge has a fondness for foreign affairs which might tempt him to make the change, especially if he saw that his path for re-election to the Senate was to be stubbornly contested by Representative Barrett.

ARDENT McKINLEY BOOMERS.

F. T. Root of Indiana Confident—Talk About the Quay Visit.

One of the most ardent McKinley boomers who has been in this city for some days is Francis T. Root of Indiana, who came yesterday with assurances that Major McKinley is as good as nominated. He was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said there could be no question about it.

Mr. Root had a prominent part in the pro

HILL AND ALLEN CLASH

FILIBUSTERING IN THE SENATE AGAINST BUTLER'S BOND BILL.

The New-York Senator Resorts to Obstructive Tactics and Rouses the Wrath of the Man from Nebraska—Bad Faith Charged—The Senate Wearies of the Play and Adjourns Without Acting upon the Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Senators Hill and Allen clashed to-day, and for a time edified the Senate with remarks which at times verged closely on the personal.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill introduced by him Jan. 30 "to prohibit the further issuance of interest-bearing bonds without the consent of Congress."

Mr. Hill rose to make some suggestions adverse to the motion, but objection was made by Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) as the motion was not debatable. "Then I move that the Senate do now adjourn," said Mr. Hill, "and I ask for the yeas and nays on that motion."

The vote was taken, and the motion to adjourn was rejected—yeas, 13; nays, 35.

A motion to proceed to executive business was then interposed by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.) The vote on this motion was: Yeas, 10; nays, 32.

No quorum having voted, the presiding officer ordered that the roll be called. Pending the call, however, unanimous consent was given to Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.,) to present the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill in order to have it printed and taken up to-morrow.

Mr. Hill was prompt in seizing the advantage which the reception of the report gave him, and he demanded the reading of the report—a demand in which he was sustained by the presiding officer, (Mr. Faulkner, Dem., West Va.)

Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) after some general skirmishing, alluded to the filibustering that was going on, with the evident purpose of preventing the taking up of Mr. Butler's bill. He was quickly interrupted by Mr. Hill, who asked the Chair, brusquely: "What is the question; and who gives him the right to speak, and gives it to no other Senator?

"I have a right to speak," Mr. Allen broke in, "and I think I will do it, too. Others have got rights here as well as you."

The Presiding Officer—I will state, very frankly that, having ruled on the question, there is nothing in order before the Senate except the motion of the Senator from New-Hampshire to proceed to executive business, and on that the Senator from Nebraska has the floor, by unanimous consent.

Mr. Hill—Did he request it?

The President—He did not. He rose to a point of order.

Mr. Allen—Yes; and he is still standing on his point of order.

Mr. Hill—Well, it is a pretty slight support.

The President—The Chair recognizes the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. Hill—When did he request unanimous consent to speak?

The President—The Senator from Nebraska has not formally made the request. The Chair failed to call him to order, and no Senator called him to order, and the Chair assumed that the Senator from Nebraska was speaking by the unanimous consent of the Senate. And the Chair will so hold until the Senator from Nebraska surrenders the floor.

Mr. Hill—Then the point of order will not lie.

Mr. Allen went on to say that the violation of unanimous consent would not have taken place if the bill had been introduced by a Republican or a Democrat. It was because the Senator from North Carolina happened to be a member of the Populist Party and because the bill was supposed to be a Populist measure that unanimous consent was violated.

Mr. Hill—I am glad to hear it announced distinctly as a Populist measure.

Mr. Allen—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Butler rose to make a remark, but was interrupted by Mr. Hill, who said that he had no objection to the Senator from Nebraska continuing, but that he did not believe that both Senators should have the floor at the same time.

Mr. Allen said that he yielded to the Senator from North Carolina for a question.

Mr. Butler alluded to Mr. Allen's remark that the filibustering was due to the fact that he (Mr. Butler) was a Populist, and said the same filibustering would take place if the bill had been introduced by a Democrat or by a Republican. The filibustering took place because the bill was right.

Mr. Allen—I think so too.

Mr. Butler—The filibustering is against a just measure.

Mr. Hill—Let them have all the rope they want, Mr. President.

Mr. Allen—I understand quite well that my talking would assist the Senator from New-York to kill time. But I do not understand, and I never expect to live to be old enough to understand, how a distinguished Senator who occupies a chair in this chamber can feel himself at liberty, in a public manner, to violate openly a unanimous consent agreement because a bill does not originate with a member of his party.

Mr. Hill—I desire to know whether the Senator intends to refer to me when he speaks of violating unanimous consent agreement?

Mr. Allen—What does the Senator want to know for?

Mr. Hill—For simple curiosity.

Mr. Allen—Mr. President, I meant the Senator from New-York.

Mr. Hill—Then I desire to say right here that the statement is false. I have violated no unanimous consent of the Senate; none whatever. I have simply insisted on my rights, and I have been sustained by the rules and by the Chair.

Mr. Allen—I do not propose to say that the Senator's statement is false, or anything of that kind. But the Senator from New-York never will live long enough to convince me that his conduct is honest in making the objection.

Mr. Hill—That may be, and I do not care to live long enough to convince you. I stand upon my personal rights, and I have violated no unanimous consent agreement.

Mr. Gray—What is the question before the Senate?

The President—The reading of the conference report.

After the conference report was read and ordered printed, the obstructive tactics were continued by Senator Hill and Chandler, and half a dozen roll calls were had, the average result being 12 to 34, on various dilatory motions. This course was interrupted, however, in order to have the conference report on the River and Harbor bill again presented and agreed to. It embraced an agreement on the Brunswick (Ga.) appropriation, but it still left open the question of the deep-sea harbor in Southern California, on which a further conference was ordered.

It was also interrupted by messages from the House, with the Immigration bill, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration, and with the vetoed pension bill, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Finally, when the Senate had grown rather weary of the filibustering proceedings, and when the Sergeant at Arms had been ordered to request the attendance of absent members, Mr. Butler moved an adjournment, stating that he would move to take up the Prohibitory Bond bill early to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

WINDING UP ITS BUSINESS.

The Senate Spends a Day Considering Matters in Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—In some respects the proceedings in the Senate to-day were suggestive of the closing days of a session. Conference reports were being considered and acted on during most of the day. First came the River and Harbor bill, and after a short discussion it was voted to disagree as to the report, in order to have an item as to Brunswick Harbor, Georgia, restored to the bill.

The report was presented again later in the day with the Brunswick matter arranged satisfactorily, but with the items as to the deep-sea harbor in Southern California still undisposed of in conference. The report was agreed to, as far as it went, and a new conference was ordered on the San Pedro and Santa Monica question.

The conference report on the legislative bill was presented and was assailed on account of provisions as to Circuit Court clerks and as to the appointment of a Register of Copyrights. The report was disagreed to—26 to 33—and the bill was sent again to conference.

A partial conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to and a further conference ordered, and subsequently a second report was presented and went over till to-morrow. The conference on the Sundry Civil bill was presented and agreed to.

OVER THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

Passage by House of Bill Pensioning Francis E. Hoover.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—By a vote of 196 to 47, the House to-day passed over the President's veto the bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Francis E. Hoover, late of the Twenty-third Indiana Regiment of Volunteers. A debate of two hours preceded the vote, Messrs. Kirkpatrick, (Rep., Kan.,) Wood, (Rep., Ill.,) and Willis, (Rep., Del.,) advocating the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Erdman, (Dem., Penn.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) and Bartlett, (Dem., N. Y.,) speaking in favor of sustaining the veto. All the Populists and Republicans generally voted for the bill, and the Democrats against it.

The following Republicans, however, voted to sustain the veto: Messrs. Loud, (Cal.,) Raney, (Mo.,) Quigg and Wadsworth, (N. Y.,) and the following Democrats to pass the bill: Messrs. Cockrell, (Tenn.,) Cummings, (N. Y.,) Layton and Sorg, (Ohio,) and Stokes, Strait, and Talbert, (S. C.)

Mr. Erdman, (Dem., Penn.,) opposing the passage of the bill, said the case was simply one of sentiment on the part of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and the committee's report contained more than the usual absurdities of a plea of avoidance and confession.

Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) said his reason for opposing the bill was that the evidence did not connect the disease with service origin. The bill was a species of class or special legislation that ought not to be approved. The pension legislation of this House, said Mr. Loud, had done more to debauch public sentiment than anything else in its history.

The act of Congress granting an increase of pension to $30 a month to Ebenezer G. Howell, late private of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York Volunteers, has become a law without the President's signature.

THE LABOR COMMISSION BILL.

Consideration by the House of the Plan Proposed by Mr. Phillips.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The House to-day in Committee of the Whole considered the Phillips bill authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission of twenty-one members to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital.

Mr. Phillips, explaining the bill, said it proposed a commission composed of representatives of labor, agriculture, and business.

In urging the passage of the bill, Mr. Phillips said:

While the Government is appropriating millions of dollars for internal improvements, for material development, for defence on land and sea, it should not hesitate to grant such a comparatively small sum to investigate the industrial questions, and recommend remedial legislation for the industrial classes, to prevent violent disturbances which cause so many millions of dollars' loss to our people.

I believe in the fast analysis of this industrial problem, in view of our common origin, interests, and destiny, that the Golden Rule will be its solution, and that a large percentage of existing laws will be stricken from the records by inserting, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them."

Mr. Low (Rep., N. Y.,) followed in a brief speech in favor of the bill, after which, no one desiring to engage in general debate, the reading of the bill by sections for amendment was begun. An amendment proposing to make the commission consist of twenty members—five representing labor, five agriculture, five manufacturing, and five business and professions—was proposed by Mr. Phillips. The amendment was pending at the time of adjournment.

Congressional Doings.

—After hearing Representative Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) in support of an amendment appropriating an additional sum of $125,000 to strengthen the floors of the new Appraisers' Stores Building in New-York City, the Senate Committee on Appropriations has agreed to embody the amendment in the General Deficiency bill. Mr. Quigg says the building now can be got ready for occupancy next Spring.

—Mr. Hilborn of California reported yesterday from the House Committee on Naval Affairs a bill permitting the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to retire on three-quarters pay after thirty years' continuous service. This privilege is enjoyed now only by the enlisted men of the army which the committee regards as a discrimination against the navy.

—Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) gave notice yesterday in the Senate that Saturday he would ask consideration of the joint resolution as to the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

THE ERIE FORECLOSURE.

An Order Issued for the Proper Distribution of Surplus Moneys.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has handed down an order directing that the Master appointed in the consolidated cause in equity of Trenor Luther Park against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company and Trenor Luther Park, apply the surplus of $14,224,207.69, (remaining of the purchase moneys received upon the sale of certain property under foreclosure of the second consolidated mortgage, made by the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, dated Oct. 5, 1878, and foreclosed under decree of the court, dated Aug. 21, 1895,) to the pro rata payment of the coupons held as collateral security for the funded coupon bonds of 1885, and the interest thereon from June 1, 1895, to the date of payment, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and also of the principal of the second consolidated mortgage bonds and the second consolidated mortgage funded coupon bonds, and the interest and coupons thereon, which matured on the 1st day of December, 1893; and that such distribution be made on or before June 11, 1896.

It is further ordered that the Master pay to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, under the indenture of trust made by the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1885, the proportionate amount of said surplus which may be payable on the said coupons held as security for the funded coupon bonds of 1885, and the interest thereon; and that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as such trustee, shall appiy said proportionate payment to the pro rata payment of the funded coupon bonds and the coupons for interest thereon.

This order is issued by Judge Lacombe upon the petition of Charles H. Coster, Louis Fitzgerald, and Anthony J. Thomas, which shows that out of the $20,000,000, the proceeds of the mortgage sale, a surplus of $14,224,207.69 remains after all other obligations in the premises have been met.

PECULIAR BLOOD POISONING.

A Camden Barber in Danger of His Life from an Abscess.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 21.—Harry Vissell, a barber of this city, is suffering from blood poisoning contracted in a peculiar manner. He is the owner of a gamecock.

One day last week the cock picked his finger so severely as to bring blood. To prevent any danger of poisoning, Vissell sucked the wound. The finger healed without soreness. Vissell thought no more of the matter until Sunday, when his tongue began to swell. It was almost twice its natural size when he called in his physician. On Monday the tongue had swollen until his mouth could hardly contain it, and his jaws had to be propped open. He could neither eat nor talk and was in constant danger of choking to death. Three doctors who were called in consultation agreed with the attending physician that the case was one of blood poisoning. Treatment removed the swelling until the tongue regained almost its natural size.

It is now feared an abscess may form and end his life.

Accused of an Old Crime.

Donato Gamerino was arraigned in the Second Criminal Court of Jersey City yesterday for creating a disturbance at a picnic given by an Italian society last Monday night. During the examination several of the witnesses testified that Gamerino had fled from Italy on account of a murder he committed in that country. Judge Douglass communicated the facts to Judge Lippincott and Prosecutor Winfield, who will lay the matter before the Italian Consul. In the meantime Gamerino was held in $1,000 bail for atrocious assault, and was also committed to the penitentiary for ninety days.

He Wants to be a Justice.

ALBANY, May 21.—Among the Governor's callers to-day were Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews, W. McKee, and James P. Davenport. Mr. Davenport is a candidate for Justice of the new Thirteenth Judicial District, which was created in New-York City yesterday by the Governor's approval of the measure for that purpose, and his candidacy was urged by Messrs. Andrews and McKee.

The Significance of a Gray Overcoat

Upon the tongue, yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, nausea and uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, is that the victim of these discomforts is bilious. The "proper caper" under such circumstances is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures chills and fever, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism and kidney complaints and nervousness.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

LONG ISLAND ROAD EXTENSION TO PORT WASHINGTON.

Austin Corbin Makes an Agreement with Property Holders to Build Five Miles of New Railroad from Great Neck to a Point near Port Washington—The Right of Way Bought by Private Subscription—Notes of Various Interests.

The plans for the extension of the Great Neck branch of the Long Island Railroad to Port Washington are now near enough completion to insure, bar accident, the construction and operation of the new addition before next Winter.

This extension has been the subject of negotiations between Austin Corbin, President of the Long Island Railroad, and the property owners around Port Washington for several years past. It was finally agreed between them at the beginning of the present year that if the property owners in favor of the additional piece of railroad would pay for the preliminary expenses of a survey and undertake to turn over to the railroad company the right of way free of cost the company would undertake to build and operate the road as soon as practicable.

Upon the conclusion of this agreement the property owners interested, some of whom are large holders living permanently in the neighborhood, and others, among whom are rich city merchants who have their Summer homes on the shores of the Sound, raised a guarantee fund large enough to buy the right of way under condemnation proceedings from those who refused to give the necessary land free on account of the enhancement of value in the rest of it due to better railroad facilities.

The final survey, which shows that the extension will be five miles in length, makes the new piece of road begin at the present Great Neck Station, cross the head of Manhasset Bay, and then turn slightly inland to its terminus, about half a mile from the village of Port Washington.

A provisional company has been incorporated to begin the condemnation proceedings necessary to secure the right of way, and an application for the appointment of a commission will be made to a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District within the next two weeks. The work of this commission, in consideration of the rights of way already granted, is not expected to take more than a month, and Mr. Corbin has estimated that the actual work of grading and building the road will only occupy three months.

The effect of this extension will be to change a good deal of passenger traffic from Roslyn, which is now the nearest station to Sands Point and its vicinity, to Port Washington, which will give a more direct route to Long Island City.

SUIT TO RECOVER SECURITIES.

Union Pacific Receivers Against E. M. Field & Co.'s Receiver.

Receivers Clark, Anderson, Mink, Doane, and Coudert of the Union Pacific Railroad through counsel presented to Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday a petition for permission to proceed against Norman S. Dike, as receiver of the firm of Edward M. Field & Co., for an order requiring him to deposit with the Clerk of the court seven Oregon Railway and Navigation bonds of $1,000 value each; 140 coupons of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf consolidated bonds valued at $25 each, and the proceeds of a judgment of $24,338.58, and the Clerk to pay and deliver the same to the petitioners, or that a reference be directed to determine and report upon the questions of fact arising on the application.

Counsel on both sides of the proceedings were taken in order to secure securities belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad officials amounting to $1,577,000 deposited with the firm of Field & Co. in 1891 as collateral for a loan of $700,000, which securities counsel said were stolen from the firm.

Orders of the railroad went to the firm between Nov. 12 and 28, 1891, with the money to repay the loan, and demanded the return of the notes and collateral, but this demand was refused, and on Nov. 27 the firm failed. Counsel claimed that Robert E. Dietz, a creditor of the firm, sued the assignee for more than $100,000 and recovered judgment. Counsel for the firm said that Dietz's indebtedness accrued before the Union Pacific Road deposited its securities with Field & Co., and that it was a debt of a previous firm, which was turned over to the new firm.

Justice Gaynor took the papers and reserved his decision.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Orders for Receivers' and Car-Trust Certificates Signed in Court.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Judges Goff and Morris, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day heard the application of Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to issue receivers' certificates to the amount of $5,000,000 to provide funds for paying various debts and for improvements of the roadbed.

At the same time the Court was asked to sanction the issue of $3,400,000 car-trust certificates which have already been partially negotiated, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the purchase of 5,000 new freight cars and 75 locomotives.

The Judges signed both orders, but in the latter case it was with the provision that it should not become operative for two days. Attorneys representing the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York stated that they had not had a conference with their officers in reference to the car-trust issue, but they were willing that the order be signed and for it to become operative if the trust company does not object within two days.

It is understood that the $5,000,000 receivers' certificates will be negotiated in Europe by J. P. Morgan & Co., the New-York bankers.

ST. LOUIS TERMINAL CHARGES.

A Committee from That City Confers with the Joint Traffic Managers.

S. M. Kennard, President, and J. S. Leeds, Traffic Manager, of the Business Men's League of St. Louis have been in New-York for the past two days. They appeared before the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association and asked that measures be adopted by that body to the end that the rate of traffic to and from St. Louis and passing through St. Louis shall include the terminal charge. The existing conditions were stated as follows:

St. Louis is on the opposite side of the Mississippi River from the terminal of the joint traffic lines. The river is crossed by a ten-million-dollar bridge, for the use of which a separate charge is made. The freight rate from St. Louis to New-York is 116 per cent. of the rate from Chicago to New-York. It used to be 122 per cent., and the reduction was intended to make provision for the bridge toll.

The Board of Managers assured the St. Louis gentlemen that the matter would receive proper consideration. It is not likely, however, that any change will be made.

Reading to be Sold.

Under the terms of the decree of foreclosure, the time limit allowed the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to pay the defaulted interest upon the general mortgage bonds expired yesterday, and the Trustee under the mortgage, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, will proceed in a few days to advertise the property for sale. Under the provisions of the mortgage it is required that three months' notice of such sale must be given by advertisement in Philadelphia, New-York, and London, and this would bring the date of sale to Aug. 21 or later.

Reports have been circulated that some step looking to a stay of the foreclosure proceedings would shortly be taken, and that there would probably be developments in a few days that would permit of a reorganization of the road without a sale taking place. President Paul of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, says, however, that so far as he knows the sale will take place, and he is not aware of any movement to prevent it. Lawyer John G. Johnson, counsel for the Trustee, and Samuel Dickson, attorney for the Reading receivers, express the same view.

Protest Against a Proposed Change.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Vice President this afternoon laid before the Senate the resolutions of the eighth annual National Convention of Railroad Commissioners, held in this city May 19 and 20. The Commissioners protest against the change proposed to be made in the Inter-State Commerce act by amending Section 10, so as to eliminate imprisonment and provide punishment by fine only, as provided in a bill now pending in Congress. This section has only been given force and effect within a recent period by a Supreme Court decision, and the resolution asserts that it is better to give it a fair trial before changing its provisions.

Discrimination in rates is, the memorial asserts, a crime for which the railroad official and the shipper should receive the severest punishment known to the law. It is the opinion of the memorialists that if experience shows the law as now framed to be ineffectual and inoperative, greater and severe penalties should attach to its violation.

Bicycle Transportation.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Western railroads are greatly worked up over the free transportation of bicycles, and will hold a special meeting Friday to possibly eliminate that clause of the Western passenger agreement that provides that all railroads party to it shall charge for carrying bicycles, tricycles, and baby carriages. The notice of the Wisconsin Central Railroad given Tuesday, to the effect that, beginning June 1, it would withdraw from the bicycle agreement, has brought about this result. Late yesterday afternoon word was received from the Wisconsin Central suspending its notice given Tuesday, and stating that it had no intention in giving the notice of violating the agreement. The call for the special meeting was brought about by another road uniting with the Wisconsin Central and requesting that a meeting be held at once to consider abrogating such part of the compact as compelled the wheelmen to pay tribute to the roads.

Resents the Charge of Fraud.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—President R. Curzon Hoffman of the Seaboard Air Line, when asked for a statement in reply to the charge that his company had attempted to defraud the United States Government by "padding" the mail service, said: "I know absolutely nothing about the charges, and until I am thoroughly informed on the subject, I prefer to make no statement. This is the first intimation that I have had that the Post Office Department entertained a grievance against the Seaboard Air Line, and I cannot believe that Postmaster General Wilson would publish to the world charges of such a serious nature without first giving our line an opportunity to explain. Some of our enemies seem to delight in circulating false reports about the company, and I believe that this statement, which is alleged to have been made by the Postmaster General, really emanated from persons unfriendly to the Seaboard Air Line."

Syracuse Street Railways.

ALBANY, May 21.—The Syracuse [illegible] Transit Railway Company was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. The company, which is believed to be a reorganization of the Syracuse street roads, announces that the length of its lines is to be fifty-seven and sixty-nine one-hundredths miles. The capital stock is $1,000,000, consisting of $1,250,000 preferred and $2,750,000 common stock. The preferred is entitled to a 6 per cent. non-cumulative dividend out of the company's net earnings before anything shall be paid on the common stock. The Directors of the new company are John Alvin Young of Jersey City, N. J.; Ansel L. White, George F. Brown, David H. Darling, John B. Summerfield, Edward T. Ferine, William H. Chesebrough, Jr., and S. B. Lawrence of New-York City, and Edward H. Tobey of Brooklyn.

Classification Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill indorsed by the National Board of Trade providing for a uniform classification of freight. The bill requires the Inter-State Commerce Commission to prepare and publish on or before March 1, 1897, a classification of freight articles and rules, regulations, and conditions for freight transportation, which shall be known as the National Freight Classification. The classification established by the commission is obligatory upon roads engaged in inter-State commerce, and failure to observe them is made punishable under the tenth section of the Inter-State Commerce act.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A hot fight over freight rates between Chicago and St. Paul is imminent unless some understanding can at once be reached between the Chicago Great Western Railroad and the Lake Michigan Car Ferry Transportation Company. Last Wednesday was the day set for a conference to arrange a basis of rates to govern, but the Chicago Great Western did not attend, so nothing was accomplished. Subsequent to the meeting the road gave it out that under no circumstances would it allow differentials to the Car Ferry Company.

—A special joint meeting of managing officers of Eastern railroads and the General Passenger Agents of lines in the Central Passenger Committee was held in Chicago Wednesday to consider the mileage ticket question. It was decided to appoint a committee of Passenger Agents to consider the feasibility of changing the present tickets and report to the Managers at a meeting June 17.

—When the State Railroad Commissioners meet in Brooklyn next Tuesday an application will be made by the Patchogue and Port Jefferson Steam Ferry Company for a franchise to construct a cross-island trolley between the places named. The company has everything in readiness now, and when it secures the franchise will begin the work immediately commenced.

—Notice has been received in Waterbury that all the property of the Meriden, Waterbury and Connecticut River Railroad must be turned over to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road by June 1. After that date the Meriden Road claims will not connect with the New-England station at Waterbury.

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has approved the increase of the capital stock of the Auburn City Railroad Company from $250,000 to $300,000, and of the Lewistown and Youngstown Frontier Railway Company from $60,000 to $150,000.

—It is expected that the New-York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad will come into the Joint Traffic Association soon. A. J. Cassatt, President of the company, is now in Europe and nothing can be done until his return.

—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk, and Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific, are to have a conference about Joint Traffic Association matters in Montreal shortly.

—There will be a meeting of the re-elected Board of Directors of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, in this city, on the 28th inst., for the purpose of organization.

—Vice President Washburne of the Memphis route has been elected President of the Kansas City Belt Railway and Kansas City Union Depot Company.

—Page Cheny has been appointed General Dairy Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, with office in Chicago.

—J. H. Burgven of the Utah Central succeeds A. S. Deenham as General Superintendent of the Ohio Southern.

—Oscar G. Murray, Vice President and co-receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio, is in New-York.

Archdeaconry of Westchester.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., May 21.—The regular meeting of the Archdeaconry of Westchester County was held to-day at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. Archdeacon Van Kleeck of Grace Church, White Plains, presided. The Rev. R. M. Buckley of Dobbs Ferry was Secretary of the meeting. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A. M., and holy communion was celebrated. The sermon was by the Rev. A. B. Carver of St. John's Church, Yonkers. The afternoon was devoted to a business meeting. Among those present were the Venerable Archdeacon Kirkby of Christ Church, Rye; the Rev. William Samuel Coffey of St. Paul's Church, East Chester; the Rev. C. W. Bolton, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Pelhamville; the Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, and the Rev. Samuel T. Graham of Trinity Church, Mount Vernon.

The Booth-Tuckers Return.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army and Mrs. Booth-Tucker arrived in New-York last night over the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were met at the Jersey City station by Chief Secretary Higgins, Brig. Perry, Major Marshal, Staff Captain Carr, and a few others. Mrs. Booth-Tucker looked to be very weak, but said she had borne the long railway journey from San Francisco well, and added that a few days' rest would so far restore her strength as to enable her to undertake the trip to Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Hood's Pills

Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere, and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FAVORITES WON IN MUD

BUT ONE OF THEM BEATEN AT MORRIS PARK RACES YESTERDAY.

Henry of Navarre and One I Love Made Their First Appearance This Season—Each Ran a Mile and Won in Very Handy Fashion—The Keenes Show Up Another Good Two-Year-Old—Deerslayer Wins His Third Race.

No better proof that racing has again assumed a thorough hold on the sport-loving public could be had than the attendance at the races of the Westchester Association yesterday. Rainy weather was against the chances of good sport, and the card was of very common quality, in spite of the fact that Henry of Navarre and One I Love were to be among the runners. Yet there was an attendance that must have aggregated close to 5,000. With the rain pouring down and a wind that had a bit of a wintry chill in it, the crowd waited patiently and longingly for the two events that should bring out a couple of the top-notchers of a year ago.

Henry of Navarre was out for his exercise gallop in the third race, with only Mingo and Ventanna against him. Neither of these is of any account, and it was not expected that they would give the champion of 1895 even the remotest semblance to a race. The layers offered 1 to 20 that something might happen by which Henry of Navarre would be cheated out of the race. As soon as George Wheelock went into the ring and got $2,000 against $100 three times, and there was a chance that others might like to take such a risk for the sake of picking up a few dollars of sure money, the odds were lengthened to 1 to 40. That put an end to the backing of the pride of the Belmont string. What speculation there was was as between the other two as to which would get the place, and it was 4 to 5 and take your pick.

Henry of Navarre, with Griffin on his back, was greeted with a hearty bit of applause when he came out to go through the form of a race. He looked to be in the pink of condition, and the way in which he plowed through the mud and shook off the other horses as if they were too common cattle for him to associate with showed that John J. Hyland, his trainer, has him in perfect condition, and that he needs only a hard race to make him as great a horse as ever he was. He simply cantered over the course, running the mile through the mud in 1:44, without the semblance of an effort. Mingo got second money for Harry Whitney.

One I Love appeared in the race for three-year-old fillies, which was the fifth event of the afternoon. She, too, made a show of her field, although there was a report that she was not yet thoroughly up to her real racing form. But she was good enough to make the mud fly in the faces of Intermission, Brilliancy, and Juno, as if she, too, spurned appearing on a race track in such company. Clayton never loosed his hold on the filly's head, and she romped away from the lot, making the Withers mile in the slow time of 1:47. The Freakness Stable filly, Brilliancy, ran a fair sort of a race, and got the place with all sorts of fancy prices against her in the speculation. She made a show of Intermission, which the Morris Stable people were reported to think had a chance to beat One I Love. The latter acted as if she might yet make trouble for some of the colts of the three-year-old division when "Jimmy" Rowe has her thoroughly tuned up.

Hanwell began the day's sport by upsetting the real good thing for the opening race, the Fleischmann horse Domingo, who was backed as if it was impossible for him to lose. Hanwell held him safe all through the journey, and appeared to win with quite a bit in hand. Runaway, on which Riley Grannan made one of his wild plunges, failed utterly to come up to anticipation, and was a very bad third at the end in a field of four.

The Messrs. Keene introduced to the public another of their fine lot of two-year-olds, Rhodesia, in the second race, which was a dash of half an mile for two-year-old fillies. It was noised about that the filly had beaten Royal Rose in their work. She was therefore the favorite in the speculation, and the medium of a very considerable plunge by the people in the clubhouse and by the knowing ones. She won in good style, coming out of the ruck, in company with Lady Louise, after a quarter of a mile had been run, with Athy in the lead. The pair ran locked for a time, but at the end Rhodesia drew away and won as she pleased. Lady Louise beat Athy three or four lengths for the place, and the rest of the party were beaten away off. It was the largest field that has faced a starter in the East this year, fourteen taking part in the scramble.

Shaespeare II. and Deerslayer had the easiest kind of a job in winning the fourth and sixth races, respectively, as there was nothing in against them to extend them or even extend themselves. The races were the second and third victories for the respective horses since the opening of the meeting at Morris Park. Neither event calls for anything in the way of description, as Volley and Charade captured the second money in the two races as easily as did the winners get their first share of the prize. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Handicap. Time—1:23.

1—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 4 years, by Hanover-Attractive, 115 pounds, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Griffin)
2—Domingo, C. Fleischmann & Son's blk. h., 5 108, even money and 1 to 3.....(Doggett)
3—Runaway, F. L. Parker's blk. h., 5, 114, 4 to 1.....(T. Sloane)

Won easily by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

Factotum, 111, 15 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. For maiden two-year-old fillies. Time—0:49.

1—Rhodesia, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., 108 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Doggett)
2—Lady Louise, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. f., 105, 25 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(W. Jones)
3—Athy, J. E. McDonald's b. f., 105, 10 to 1.....(T. Sloane)

Won by three parts of a length; three lengths between second and third.

Naughty Girl, 100, 100 to 1, (Clayton;) Takanasse, 107, 15 to 1, (Sheedy;) Emeskay, 107, 6 to 1, (Ballard;) Suspicion, 106½, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Euphenia L., 105, 20 to 1, (Hewett;) Break o' Day, 105, 8 to 1, (J. Hill;) Veldiz, 105, 40 to 1, (Keefe;) Courtship II., 105, 8 to 1, (Griffin;) Olivia L., 107½, 15 to 1, (Hamilton;) Pleureuse, 108, 20 to 1, (Conroy,) and Fair Rebel, 105, 100 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Special weights. Time—1:44.

1—Henry of Navarre, Blemton Stable's ch. h., 5 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 126 pounds, 1 to 25.....(Griffin)
2—Mingo II., H. P. Whitney's br. c., 3, 101, 50 to 1 and 1 to 5.....(Lambley)
3—Ventanna, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s ch. g., 3, 98, 50 to 1 and 9 to 10.....(Waller)

Won in a gallop by two lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Baychester. For three-year-olds. One mile.

1—Shakespeare II., C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., by Plenipo-Avondale, 119 pounds, 45 to 100.....(Taral)
2—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 109, 6 to 1 and even.....(Keefe)
3—Cerib, Longhurst Stable's b. g., 109, 6 to 1.....(Lambley)

Won by four lengths; the the same distance between second and third.

Honolulu, 109, 10 to 1, and Izmir, 110, 100 to 1, also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. For filly three-year-olds. Time—1:47.

1—One-I-Love, Brookdale Stable's b. f., by Minting-The Apple, 118 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Clayton)
2—Brilliancy, Preakness Stable's b. f., 97, 30 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Gifford)
3—Intermission, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 108, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Littlefield)

Won by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

Juno, 104, 3 to 1, also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths; selling allowances. Time—2:03½.

1—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's br. h., 4 years, by Midlothian-Doe, 110 pounds, 3 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Charade, Belwood Stable's br. h., 6, 108, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Ballard)
3—Marshall, W. Stearn's b. h., 6, 106, 3 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

Bombazette, 4, 90, 6 to 1, (Waller,) also ran.

BELWOOD HORSES EXHIBITED.

Mr. Howland's Stock Admired by Horse Fanciers—To be Sold To-day.

For the first time since Monday the auctioneer's pulpit at the American Horse Exchange was vacant yesterday. W. D. Grand and his staff of assistants were occupied with the special exhibition of the draught from the Belwood stud, which will be disposed of this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. The lot of forty have been at Durland's Riding Academy all the week, where they were shown privately while the local fanciers were putting a public value on other stock.

S. S. Howland is the proprietor of the breeding and stock farm at Mount Morris that has so wide a reputation from its success in the show ring and at the annual sales in this city. He was at Durland's yesterday with his manager, Dr. F. C. Grenside, who hails from Canada, and was for some years connected with the famous Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph. Everybody, from the master of Belwood to the grooms, was busily engaged with the horses that came on for dress parade soon after 2 P. M., and were shown till 6 o'clock. In the evening the attendance was much larger, and all the horses were out through their paces again. There are several well-matched pairs, and among the single drivers the roan mare Czarina attracted considerable attention. She is by Mr. Howland's Russian coacher Orloff, and has a pleasing style with plenty of action and an impressive way of going all around.

Nine of the lot are hunters, including Jacobite, the Earl, Samoa, Zulu, Belwood, Garland, Allgrit, Hero, and Viscount. They have been used in the Genesee Valley and were sent over the fences at Durland's yesterday, to show their ability for cross-country work. Many prominent members of the hunting set came in parties to see both exhibitions, and the horsey woman was also well represented, especially last night.

PRINCE LIEF THE WINNER.

**Mr. Dwyer's Ben Eder and

The New-York Times

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Frou-Frou, Hernani, Camille—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Bohemian Girl—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—1:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Il Trovatore—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Little Duke—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitans vs. Paterson—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
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Chairman Harrity In Town.

William F. Harrity of Philadelphia, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, came to this city last evening. He went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was said that while here he would meet Democrats of prominence for a discussion of political matters. William C. Whitney was one of those with whom he desired to confer, it was said. Among those who called to see Mr. Harrity last night was Charles J. Canda, formerly Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	51	51	55
6 A. M.	50	50	54
9 A. M.	48	53	57
12 M.	47	54	85
4 P. M.	48	53	55
6 P. M.	48	53	55
9 P. M.	47	53	55
12 P. M.	48	54	56

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....55.63
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....53.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....49.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....61.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Clearing; warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

RUSSELL.

What stronger name can the delegates from the East present to the Chicago Convention than that of WILLIAM E. RUSSELL of Massachusetts? What more inspiring and uniting candidate can the convention submit to the party and the country?

It is time now to talk about the Democratic nominee. The Republicans will nominate McKINLEY. Nothing but a formidable revolt among the sound-money Republicans of the Eastern States can defeat him, and they appear to lack the courage even to lift up their voices in protest. The election of McKINLEY beyond any shadow of reasonable doubt will bring us to free coinage, the single silver standard, and another panic. He is the tariff candidate of the East, the silver candidate of the West. The silver men in Congress may send to him for signature a free-coinage bill without the help of the high-tariff men. There can be no new tariff bill sent to him until the support of the silver men has been bought by passing a bill opening the mints to silver. Whosoever does not know that has been a careless observer of the proceedings of the United States Senate.

These disasters can be averted only by the election as the successor of Mr. CLEVELAND of a Democrat who will defend and maintain the present gold standard. A free-coinage Democrat cannot be elected. McKINLEY's silver strength plus his tariff strength would give him an overmastering advantage. A sound-money Democrat who could hold the old-time Democratic States and capture from the Republican column some of the gold-standard States of the East would be elected. No Democratic candidate who cannot do that would have the slightest chance of election.

That the "solid South" may be held true to the Democratic faith, that such States as North and South Carolina and Missouri, which are in an eruptive condition from the internal fires of Populism and free coinage, may be carried for the Democratic candidate, may be regarded as a chimerical proposition. This is, we believe, the sixth Presidential election in which the Republicans have been jauntily confident of "breaking the solid South." Probably their chances would now be rated better than in the other five elections. But the South is not McKinleyite. It is most certainly not Republican. Loyalty to party and the habit of party will make powerfully against the newer influences of silver and Populism. And the arguments and the accidents of the campaign have to be reckoned with.

If a serious campaign is to be made, it must be with such a candidate as ex-Gov. RUSSELL. He is strong enough with the people to have been three times elected Governor of Republican Massachusetts. He is an able man and worthy to be President. Massachusetts has pronounced for his candidacy. The New-Hampshire Democrats want him. From inquiries made in New-York, it appears that his nomination would be cordially welcomed and supported by everybody who has ever voted the Democratic ticket, from the most austere Mugwump to the humblest "regular." Since Mr. WHITNEY has made it clear that he will not permit the use of his name, there is no other candidate to whom the party can turn with such confidence as to RUSSELL. While his Democracy is beyond question, his candidacy would win the votes of practically all those Republicans who could not support McKINLEY and the silver standard. Mr. RUSSELL has proved that he is one of the easiest of living Democrats for a Republican to vote for. That will count for much in this campaign. In fact, the nomination at Chicago is not solely an affair of Democratic interest. It is of tremendous consequence to the whole country. The anxiety with which every merchant and manufacturer and business man is watching the troubled political currents would be instantly allayed by the nomination of ex-Gov. RUSSELL, a pronounced upholder of the civilized world's standard measure of value.

We bespeak from every Democratic leader and delegate and voter attentive consideration of the career, the qualities, and the elements of strength of Mr. RUSSELL.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR NEW-YORK SCHOOLS.

It is to be hoped that nothing will interfere with the prospect of obtaining Dr. GILMAN of Baltimore to take official charge of the public schools of this city, for it gives promise of the full accomplishment of the purpose of the new law, which would be of inestimable advantage to the city. The willingness of Dr. GILMAN to be presented as a candidate was a gratifying surprise to every earnest friend of the public schools. He shows an appreciation of the grand opportunity it would present for usefulness to the cause of public education in this country, than which there is none more important to our institutions and to the future welfare of the Nation.

The action of the board at the meeting of Wednesday was somewhat equivocal, but it afforded an occasion for delay until next Thursday, and in the meantime it is to be hoped that there will be an unmistakable expression of public feeling on the subject and that the Commissioners will be led to follow without contention the path of duty that has been so clearly opened before them. The resolutions adopted in favor of appointing "a supervisor or general supervisor of pedagogy and kindred subjects in the schools" were drawn by one supporter of Mr. JASPER and offered by another, who said that he had hoped for the opportunity of voting at the meeting for the present Superintendent, and it was opposed by those most earnestly in favor of appointing Dr. GILMAN. The inference is that the new office was not intended for Mr. JASPER and that those who favored its creation still desired to make him the Superintendent of Schools. But the resolutions themselves referred the matter to the special Committee on By-laws, a majority of which is not in favor of the proposition.

The proposition itself cannot possibly be acceptable to those who are anxious for the elevation of the school system. The powers and duties of the City Superintendent of Schools are defined in the law, and they cannot be impaired by the by-laws of the board, though their performance may be embarrassed. The most important of them are precisely those of a "supervisor of pedagogy and kindred subjects," so far as any definite meaning can be given to that phrase, and they are precisely those for which Mr. JASPER is least qualified and for which Dr. GILMAN is most highly qualified. It is absurd to talk of dividing the office of Superintendent in that way, for it is in effect now the office of General Supervisor of Pedagogy and Kindred Subjects, and its functions cannot be absorbed by any new office with a different name. If any means is to be found for utilizing such capacities as Mr. JASPER possesses in the service of the Board of Education, it cannot be by making him Superintendent of Schools or duplicating that office for him or any one else. The Board of Education is empowered to appoint any "other officers," besides those named in the law, "for the transaction of the business of the board as may be necessary," and if under this power it can properly and legitimately provide a place in which Mr. JASPER's services will be valuable, well and good, but it must not mix this up with the vastly important matter of securing the best attainable Superintendent and leaving him in full control of the powers and responsibilities of his office.

In view of this opportunity of making the school system of New-York the best in the land and conferring upon the people of the city a boon of inestimable and enduring value, the claims of Mr. JASPER sink into insignificance and petty personal differences in the Board of Education become unworthy of men who respect themselves and desire the respect of their fellow-citizens. Any failure on the part of the members of the board to meet this occasion with a proper regard for the well-being of the public schools would be an abuse of the public patience which they could not expect to have forgiven.

A HOME FOR THE ZOO.

The petition submitted yesterday by the committee of the Zoological Society to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will be approved by all persons who desire to multiply the attractions of New-York. Among our many municipal deficiencies, the defect of a "Zoo" such as is maintained abroad and in this country by towns of far less population and pretension is one of the most obvious. Indeed, our showing in this respect has been merely contemptible, and the most attractive part of the municipal menageries has been contributed by showmen who were willing to allow their exhibits to stand at free quarters in the interval between their show seasons.

That we have not heretofore had a Zoo is mainly because we have had no place for one. Even the cramped space allowed in the Central Park has been an offense to the householders near by, while every attempt to remove the collection has been met by the indignant opposition of the owners of property in the neighborhood to which it was proposed to remove it. In truth, there has not been, and is not, room in the Central Park for anything more than the fulfillment of the primary purpose of the Park as a sylvan resort.

But all this has been changed by the acquisition of the new parks and the formation of the Zoological Society. To furnish a home for a Zoo is one of the proper objects of the new parks, and to provide the Zoo itself is the sole object of the society. The petition of the committee, as well as the character of its members, is a guarantee that every other object of the parks has been kept in view in seeking in them a suitable site for a zoological garden and that this garden will not amount to an impairment, much less a desecration, of the parks as public pleasure grounds. The committee has chosen a site in the South Bronx Park, covering 261 acres, as that which best combines all the various requisites to be looked out for in establishing a Zoo, as well as that which threatens the least injury to the other uses of the park from which it is proposed to be taken. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have very properly appointed a sub-committee to examine the matter on its behalf. There is no reason to apprehend that this sub-committee will fail to acquiesce in the conclusion already reached by the Zoological Society. With the assent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and of the Park Commissioners secured, there will be no obstacle to the speedy provision of a zoological garden which shall not be in ludicrous contrast to the collections, not only of cities of the same rank as New-York, but of much smaller cities.

TWO "CURRENCY PLANKS."

Two very important and authoritative utterances upon the currency have been made in this city this week. It is hardly possible to imagine any sources from which an expression of sanity and honesty on this question could carry more weight and be of more value than from the New-York State Association of Savings Banks and from the New-York Cotton Exchange. The former body unanimously voted for the proposition that "the future prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people demand that the gold standard shall be maintained." The latter, with the same unanimity, adopted a resolution that it was "unequivocally opposed to any debasement of the currency and emphatically urged the maintenance of the present gold standard of value."

Either of these statements would be an unequivocal and satisfactory "currency plank." If McKINLEY would subscribe to either, people in Idaho and in New-York would know where he stood, and there would be no opportunity for one version of his views in Idaho and another in New-York, as there now is, and as he clearly means that there shall be until the Republican Convention has met and adjourned.

These proclamations are particularly timely and useful. The savings banks as a "debtor class" might be imagined to be in favor of the cheapest dollar with which they could satisfy the claims of their depositors. These depositors are the most numerous and important creditor class in the country. In the State of New-York alone they number 1,700,000, and their deposits amount to more than $700,000,000. In the country at large the number of depositors is 4,875,519, and the amount of deposits $1,810,597,023. A declaration about the currency by the managers of the savings banks throughout the country will affect the minds of the men and women who represent the thrift of the country. The example set by New-York ought to be followed in every other State.

The declaration of the Cotton Exchange is of scarcely less importance. The Cotton Exchange represents especially the South. It is in the South, owing to a backward and defective system of public instruction, that financial heresies find a very congenial soil. These heresies are sedulously manured and watered by the New Demagogue, who is the most objectionable product of the New South, as well as by some demagogues, more contemptible because more intelligent, who survive from the Old South. The members of the Cotton Exchange are in great part of Southern origin. Without exception their commercial connections and interests are Southern. When they unanimously say that it will be an injury to their clients, the cotton planters, to degrade the currency so that the planter shall nominally receive more than the present price of his product, their clients will be more apt to believe them than to believe the demagogues. If the Cotton Exchanges of all the cities which have them and the business men of all the Southern cities should follow the example of the New-York Cotton Exchange, they would be performing a most useful work of political evangelization.

THE COUNTY DEBT QUESTION.

The concern shown by the Association of Savings Bank Trustees lest the consolidation of the Greater New-York should result in incurring new county debts within its area, and in "practically annulling" the Constitutional limit of indebtedness, seems very strange, coming from intelligent and experienced business men, as it does. There is nothing to prevent making one county of the Greater New-York, in which case no county debt could be incurred, but, supposing that should not be done and the city contained three counties or more, there need be no ground of alarm about "doubling the debt limit." How long is it since the boundaries of Brooklyn were not the same as those of Kings County, and how did it happen that that part of the Greater New-York did not double its debt?

If the cities and towns should be consolidated while the boundaries of counties were left as they are, there would no doubt have to be a Board of Supervisors provided for in each country, which is not desirable. But those boards would be "composed of such members, and elected in such manner and for such period, as is or may be provided by law," and they would possess only such "powers of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may from time to time deem expedient." They might have, and probably would have, no power at all to incur indebtedness. It will rest with the Legislature whether there shall be more than one county in the Greater New-York, and, if there shall be, it will rest with the Legislature whether the Supervisors shall have power to incur county debts.

We have no idea that such power would be conferred; but, if it is objected that the Legislature cannot be trusted and that the Constitutional limit should be maintained, it may be pertinent to inquire why there is any more danger in the case of a city that contains three counties than there would be in the case of a county that contained three cities. The 10 per cent. limit applies to all counties and cities, and the real estate upon the valuation of which the limit is fixed is the same whether a city is contained in a county or a county is contained in a city. But there is really no danger that the Legislature will seek to impair the credit of the Greater New-York, or to raise its debt limit, by creating Boards of Supervisors with power to issue county bonds.

MR. MORTON'S CHANGE.

At the outset of his curious chase of the Presidential nomination, Gov. MORTON was said to have announced that he would take the prize only if it were offered to him with the approval of the entire New-York delegation. That is to say, the Governor would accept a nomination only in response to the call of his party in the State, which he assumed would be fairly represented in the conventions, State and National. This was an attitude of plain self-respect, and, in view of Mr. MORTON's record in public affairs, of dignity. He had been the representative of the Nation at Paris; he had been a member of the National Congress; he had been chosen by the voters of the whole country as worthy of the succession to the office of President, had there been a vacancy between 1889 and 1893. He had been elected Governor of the leading State in the Union by a very heavy majority, the result of one of the most signal victories his party had won in its long history. Every honor that had come to him in public life and the success he had gained in private business had cost him no sacrifice of the respect of his fellow-citizens, which, on the contrary, though it never deepened into great admiration, had steadily increased. He had a right to think that he was worthy of a Presidential nomination if his party in his own State should unite in proposing it, and he saw that if the party should not so unite there was nothing to be gained for his reputation in seeking it. The condition he imposed was not only reasonable, but indispensable.

Why has he waived that condition? It seems clear that he has waived it. One of his friends said to the correspondent of THE TIMES on Wednesday: "The Governor has no idea of withdrawing. He will stay in the field up to the beginning of the voting at St. Louis even if he were sure that WARNER MILLER were correct, and that half the delegates from this State would vote for McKINLEY. He would remain in the field if he knew there were only a dozen votes for him." "In the field"? Is Gov. MORTON, then, engaged in a fight for the nomination? Has the National Convention become to him, not a place where the representatives of his party meet to choose the best man, but a place of chase or struggle? Has he ceased to look upon the nomination as an honor which no man can either seek or refuse, and does he now regard it as a prize to be schemed and scrambled for? It would seem so. A man with Mr. MORTON's career presented with one accord by the fairly chosen delegates of his party as a candidate for a Presidential nomination could suffer no humiliation in the choice of another. But by as much as this situation would be one of entire decorum and dignity, by so much is it indecorous and undignified for him to pursue the nomination, without the backing of his State and with unmanly greed.

We have held from the first that all reasonable citizens of New-York would be honored by the nomination of Mr. MORTON on the conditions he himself made, but by his present hunt for it we are all of us discredited.

GOOD MILK FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco is now added to the list of cities that have undertaken to prevent the sale to their people of tuberculous milk and to purify all the dairy herds in their suburban "milk districts" by means of the tuberculin test. We spoke two or three days ago of the similar plan recently adopted by the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny. The list also includes Minneapolis, Minn.; Alameda, Cal.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Lynn, Mass., and Malone, N. Y.

"The Board of Health," said The San Francisco Evening Post on the 14th inst., "held a special meeting this morning to perfect plans for eradicating tuberculosis from the dairy cattle supplying milk to the city. The tuberculin test will be applied to every cow within the city limits, and if dairymen in neighboring counties refuse to submit their herds to the test, they will not be permitted to sell milk in this city." The board's veterinarian, Market Inspector, and Milk Inspector are to act under instructions which are published. The owner of a herd to be inspected is requested to "have present while such tuberculin tests are being made a duly qualified and graduated veterinary surgeon of his own selection," who will be asked to certify as to the data and the conclusions based thereon. In any case, however, the city officers are immediately to kill cows found to be tuberculous if the owner shall fail to kill them. This is the method of procedure within the city limits; beyond those limits the owners can obtain permission to sell milk in the city only by submitting their herds to a similar inspection.

We expect that many American cities will be added to the list within the next twelve months. New-York and Brooklyn should not fall far behind San Francisco and Pittsburg in practical support of so important a sanitary movement.

Folks who habitually play games of cards for diversion—and they, of course, do not include the victims of the deplorable duplicate whist habit—will not be surprised by the sad revelation of domestic infelicity which has been made before Justice WALSH, in Brooklyn. That the Mahatmas, planchette and the doctrine of the transmigration of souls were really responsible for the troubles of Dr. D'HOMERGUE and his wife, no one will believe who knows well the game called Hearts, and three-handed Hearts at that. It is just possible, of course, that some evil-minded Mahatma invented Hearts and used his subtle and diabolical influence to induce common folks to take it up and blindly regard it as a diverting pastime, though, so far as we have been able to ascertain, the influence of Mahatmas is invariably benign, even when they dwell humbly in "apartments" and support the twenty-fifth state of bodily existence by conducting a small clairvoyance and fortune-telling business—ring the fourth bell. But, whoever or whatever invented it, Hearts is a peace-destroying game, at which a well-meaning, intelligent person "sits in," smilingly, with a parti-colored stack of poker chips before him, and presently finds himself without a single chip, the abject possessor of all the hearts in the pack, and the butt of the derision of persons who could not figure out a problem in quadratic equations or arrive at any conclusion by scientific processes to save their lives.

PERSONALS.

—Rumors have been current in Constantinople for some time that the Sultan is seriously ill. It is now stated that the Sultan is suffering from a spinal malady of old date, and that his physicians recommended repose and, if possible, change of air and scene. As the Sultan never quits the Yildiz Palace, except to go to the mosque once a week, a few hundred yards away from the palace, and once a year to Stamboul to preside over the ceremony of the veneration of the Prophet's mantle, the latter part of the recommendation is not likely to be carried out, while, as regards absolute rest, it is doubtful, in view of the present state of the country, and the fact that every matter has to pass through the Sultan's hands, whether he will be enabled to enjoy the repose prescribed for him.

—Director Asger Hamerik, who for fifty years has been the head of the Peabody Conservatory of Music at Baltimore, was the recipient, this week, of a silver loving cup from the alumni, present and former pupils, Trustees of the institute, professors of the conservatory, Prof. Carl Faelten of Boston, and many former members of the Peabody Orchestra residing in Baltimore and in Washington.

—The Pravs, a paper published at Sofia, recently attacked Prince Ferdinand for kissing the Sultan's hand—an act which it described as "miserable groveling before the enemy of the Bulgarian race." For this article the editor, publisher, and printer have been sued for libel under a new act passed by the last Sobranyé, protecting the Prince and his house from attacks in the press.

—Among the students graduated this year by the Baltimore University Law School, and who were admitted to the bar on Wednesday, was ex-Judge George W. Lindsay of the Orphans' Court. He celebrated his seventieth birthday two weeks ago, and it is said that never before in Maryland has any college or school turned out so old a graduate.

—There was eager bidding last week in Paris for a painting by Watteau. The room in which the sale took place was crowded to suffocation. Bids soon ran up to $21,400. There was then a long silence, broken by the fall of the hammer. The highest bid was by Mme. Christine Nilsson, Countess of Casa-Miranda.

—On the Island of Guernsey lives a Mrs. Neve on an estate called Rouge Huis. Her claim to fame is the fact that on May 18 she entered upon her one hundred and fifth year, and is still in full possession of all her faculties. She recently sent her photograph to the Princess of Wales, and has just received one of that royal lady in return.

—Prince Henry of Battenburg, who died Jan. 20 on board the British cruiser Blonde, while taking part in the Ashantee expedition, left a personal estate of the gross value of £3,028 19s. 5d. and of the net value of £1,028 19s. 5d. Letters of administration have been granted to Princess Beatrice, his widow.

—The Duke of Norfolk's grouse moors at Stanedge and Hallam, near Sheffield, comprising nearly 4,000 acres, and forming one of the finest sporting estates in England, were put up at auction recently at Sheffield. The best bid was £64,000, at which figure the property was withdrawn.

—Prof. Charles Lane Poor of the astronomical department, Johns Hopkins University, has been honored with election as an Associate Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James E. Oliver, Professor of Mathematics at Cornell College.

—Vice President Stevenson is to address the graduating class of the Maryland University Law School during the commencement exercises at Baltimore on June 1.

—At Amboise, on Sunday, President Félix Faure will unveil a bust of ex-Senator Guinot, his wife's uncle.

PRAISE FROM PRESIDENT LOW.

Dr. Gilman Well Equipped, He Says, to be School Superintendent.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I venture to ask the privilege of your columns in order to say to the people of New-York how rare an opportunity I think is theirs in the chance to secure for Superintendent of Public Instruction in this city Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, the President of Johns Hopkins University.

I have known Dr. Gilman intimately for a number of years, therefore what I say of him is said of personal knowledge. I have noted in him two qualities that I think help to equip him pre-eminently for the duties of such a position. In the first place, he has an exquisite tact, and in the second place, he has that delightful quality of a strong man that I know not how to describe in him better than by saying that he has the generous habit of giving to others who may be associated with him their full meed of praise for the work they do. He is therefore a man whom it is pleasant to work with and delightful to work for, and he has withal the power to inspire in those who are working with him in any capacity the desire to do their best.

Of his educational equipment I need scarcely speak, for it has been recognized so fully already; but this at least I may say, that he has shown himself a good organizer in every position he has held, and that no man in the United States can point to more educational achievements of the first rank than have already marked Dr. Gilman's career. He has been at the head of the public schools of the City of New-Haven, and also has had in his charge the entire public school system of the State of Connecticut. When he turned his attention from this field to the building up of universities, it was soon seen that, in his case, a university President could have no better equipment than that which was to be acquired in the administration of a public school system.

Should he now return to the service of the public schools, after his brilliant career among the universities, I have no doubt that the public schools in their turn will reap rich benefit from the new and wide experience that Dr. Gilman has had with the problems of the higher education, for the educational pyramid is at unity with itself from the bottom to the top. The kindergarten cannot get on without the university any better than the university can get on without the kindergarten and the primary school.

Dr. Gilman also has had that wide experience in different parts of the United States that is so valuable in helping an American to understand his country. He has worked on the Atlantic and on the Pacific coasts. He has worked in the North and in the South, and everywhere he has been gathering wisdom and experience as the bees gather honey.

Such is the man whom the Board of Education has now the opportunity to appoint at this critical juncture as Superintendent of Schools in the City of New-York. It is necessary at this moment, when the Greater New-York is about to be born, to think not only of the public school system of the present city, but also of the problems that are involved in the amalgamation into one system of the various public school systems now existing within the area of the Greater New-York. For this enterprise my personal belief is that Dr. Gilman is, without exception, the best equipped man in the United States.

SETH LOW.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1896.

BERNHARDT AS CLAUDE'S WIFE

Striking Impersonation of Cesarine in the Dumas Play.

As Césarine, in the old Dumas play "La Femme de Claude," Sarah Bernhardt illustrated anew at Abbey's Theatre last night, and in some respects quite as strikingly as ever before, the power which her unrivaled genius gives her to make visible and credible every emotional phase and physical characteristic that the author whose words she speaks could have had in mind when he set them down. This Césarine was not, indeed, the woman described by Dumas in the preface which he wrote for the drama soon after its first presentation in 1873, a woman without a redeeming trait or one that made her worthy of the slightest sympathy; but she was exactly the woman of the play itself, a woman not less human than wicked, and pitiable though morally hideous. Perhaps the great dramatist desired and intended to win approval for Claude's hard and narrow goodness, and to draw the modern Messalina in colors so black as to justify his famous "Tue-la!" but the would-be reformer was an artist first, even against his will, and the artist's instinct always saved him from injuring a play for the sake of a thesis.

So it was the real Césarine that Bernhardt portrayed, and she acted the part with a care so minute and an art so inerrable, she so vivified all its scenes, great and small, with the breath of genius, that the spectators stared rapt and breathless at the marvel before their eyes. They even forgot to applaud—until after the curtain fell; but then came a crashing peal of approval from every part of the house. Many in the audience doubtless had seen Duse in the same rôle, and remembered the absolute technical perfection of her work; many had seen Minnie Maddern in it only a few weeks ago, and remembered vividly her strong and moving personation, but, after all, neither presentation of the part can be compared with that of this greatest glory of the modern stage. She is so far beyond and above all others that even when they attain to all that criticism can demand, Bernhardt is still alone, and as far as ever from the chance of competition.

M. Deval played Claude admirably—better than it has ever been played here before. M. Chameroy made Cantagnac a comic part, and so possessed at least the merit of novelty. Mme. Valdey was the accurate duplication of a type as Edmée.

JEWS IN PALESTINE.

Colonies Founded by Philanthropists Seem to be Prospering.

From The London Times.

The present condition of the various Jewish colonies established in the Holy Land through the benevolence of societies and private individuals belonging to the Jewish faith in Europe is described in the last report of the British Consul at Jerusalem.

It appears that, though not altogether self-supporting, they are increasing in size, are ably managed, and give occupation and subsistence to numerous Jewish immigrant families who would otherwise be destitute. The apparent disinclination of the race to adopt agriculture has hitherto been a hindrance to the establishment and extension of these colonies unless encouraged by external support; but Mr. Dickson thinks that time and proper training will do much to remove this inherent prejudice.

The work is carried out in these colonies in accordance with the latest improvements adopted in Europe, so that they have become model farms to the surrounding peasantry, and will no doubt in course of years produce a beneficial effect on the rural population of Palestine. Richon-le-Sion, which is the largest colony in Palestine, is occupied almost exclusively with the cultivation of the vine and the making of wine. Large wine vaults have lately been constructed, and cuttings from the best French vines have been introduced and are being cultivated in the colony. The wine made is of very fair quality, but a superior quality will be produced as more attention is devoted to its manufacture. A steam factory for making casks, for driving machinery for irrigation, and for the manufacture of ice and of glass bottles is now in working order in connection with the manufacture of wine.

In the other colonies, such as Ekron and Petah-Tekwah, more attention is given to the cultivation of fruit trees of various kinds, and the growing of crops, and large tracts of land which were formerly either marshes or waste have been reclaimed and are now productive. A fair training in agriculture is afforded to Jewish youths by the agricultural school near Jaffa, called Mikweh Israel, where a considerable number of pupils are boarded free of expense, and are instructed in all the elementary branches of education.

Further north, on the slopes of Carmel, in an elevated and healthy locality, the large Jewish colony of Zammarin is situated. Of late years it has become populous and flourishing, and provides a means of livelihood to many of the Jews who had settled in the vicinity of Safed and Tiberias. Other Jewish colonies have been established in Palestine, but those here mentioned have been the most successful.

DEMOCRATIC DUTY OF THE HOUR.

No Possibility Should Be Left for a Triumph of the Silver Extremists.

From The Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES makes the following sensible suggestions: "The primary qualification of the New-York delegate to the Chicago Convention this year should be a sound knowledge of the silver issue; next, he should be capable of presenting the arguments for sound money in a way to convince the minds of others; and, thirdly, he must have the physical strength to keep up the fight for days, with little time for sleep and less for meals, in the torrid heats of Chicago in July."

This is all very true; and it is to be hoped that in all the Congress districts of the State the Democrats, especially the Democratic business men, will keep THE TIMES's suggestions in mind. The New-York delegates to the Chicago Convention should be prepared to face one of the gravest crises in the history of the Democratic party. The result of the contest will have an important bearing not only on the State and the National campaigns this year, but on several subsequent campaigns.

The triumph of the silver extremists at Chicago would bring upon the New-York Democracy utter rout and disaster this year; the election of the Democratic State ticket would be out of the question—even the popular resentment caused by the Raines bill could not save the Governorship. Does any intelligent Democrat doubt this? In view of the imminent and great danger is it possible that the Democrats of New-York will be indifferent to their duty and their large responsibility? In all the communities of the State they should be astir; the leading men among them everywhere should be in conference, and they should spare no effort or sacrifice necessary to put the New-York Democracy in condition for effective work at Chicago. In the presence of a crisis so grave merely personal considerations appear petty. The welfare of the party in the State and the Nation demands the suppression of prejudices, the uplifting of principles, and a heroic struggle for a common cause.

Narrowly Escaped Becoming a Skeptic.

From The London Telegraph.

Much work remains to be done by the Christian Evidence Society, as a speaker at one of the May meetings showed before a large audience in Exeter Hall.

As a curious example of the strange ideas some people entertain respecting the meaning of passages in the Scriptures he cited the case of a man whom he met in a Midland town, who was deeply exercised in mind about the difficulty of reconciling different statements in the Old Testament. The possibility of becoming a Rationalist grieved him, but there seemed nothing for it but to abandon the orthodox fold, and, with what resignation he could command, allow himself to be numbered among the martyrs to the "higher criticism." This thinker's chief difficulty was concerning the ark. "I do not like," he said, "to refuse to believe in its size, or its build, or in the number of animals it contained. That is all quite conceivable and doubtless correct. But when I am asked to believe that the children of Israel carried it about for forty years in the wilderness—well, my faith breaks down."

By the aid of Christian evidence pictures of the two different articles it was happily restored.

John Stetson's Opinion.

From The Boston Post.

The late John Stetson recently remarked: "There are more men who are fools in Boston than there are men."

VIGOROUS PROTEST MADE

THE PROPERTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS MUST BE SECURED.

Spain's Attention Called to the Edict Prohibiting the Exportation of Tobacco from Cuba—If It Is Not Modified, Retaliatory Measures May Be Taken by This Nation—Tobacco Paid for by Americans Cannot Be Moved.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Olney has instructed Minister Taylor to make vigorous representations to the Spanish Government relative to the recent edict prohibiting the exportation of tobacco from the Island of Cuba on the ground that it amounts to the practical confiscation of goods in Cuba owned by Americans.

The data on hand at the State Department, supplied by the Collectors of the Florida ports, show that the cigar men of Tampa alone have $700,000 worth of tobacco in Cuba paid for and subject to delivery, and that for all the other Florida ports there is as much more. It will be impossible for the merchants to get this property out of Cuba within the prescribed time, and Minister Taylor has been instructed to make such representations to Spain as will give ample time in which to secure this property. It is believed that the tone of Mr. Olney's note will accomplish this result.

If it does not, other means will be taken The Spanish Government professes that this action is taken in order that Cubans loyal to the Government in Havana engaged in the cigar business may have the leaf to work with, and that hostility to the United States has nothing to do with it. A resolution has been prepared, and if within a few days the State Department does not hear satisfactorily upon its protest, this resolution will be passed by Congress. It will give the President authority to prohibit, by proclamation, the importation into the United States of cigars and other manufactured tobacco from the Island of Cuba.

Inasmuch as the greater part of the Cuban cigars are exported to this country, this step will effectually offset the action taken under the edict of the Captain General. The resolution will not be brought forward until it is apparent that Spain intends to harass the United States and make it impossible for her citizens to get the property now on the Island for which they have paid.

CUBAN INSURGENTS REPULSED.

Two Engagements in Which They Were Defeated.

HAVANA, May 21.—The rebel bands of Tamayo and Rodriguez, 1,000 strong, yesterday fired upon a detachment of Spanish troops under Major Caimito, but were repulsed. The rebels burned sixty huts near Seiba and Agua, both places on the eastern side of the trocha.

The engagement, which was reported unofficially yesterday, took place at Motembo, Province of Matanzas. The rebels made three attacks upon the Spanish troops, who were commanded by Col. Molina, but were repulsed each time. The insurgents, who formed part of Gomez's vanguard, were commanded by Collazo, Zayas, and others. It was their intention to encircle the Spanish column, but the bravery of the troops prevented them from carrying out the manoeuvre. The rebel loss was ten killed and over twenty wounded. The troops lost one killed and ten wounded. Only the Government report of the fight has been received. Later advices may put an entirely different aspect on the engagement.

It is stated on good authority that an important expedition has landed safely near Manzanilla, Province of Santiago de Cuba.

MORE FILIBUSTERING CHARGED.

The Revenue Cutter Service to Enforce Our Neutrality Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A joint expedition, consisting of the Laurada and Three Friends, is alleged in Spanish circles here to be on its way to Cuba. The Laurada left New-York several days ago, and the Three Friends, now in Florida waters, is said to be destined to join the Laurada at some point in the Florida Keys, with the intention of proceeding to Cuba.

These suspicions are entertained by the Spanish Minister here, and he has communicated them to the United States authorities.

The revenue cutter service is on the alert in Southern waters to intercept or seize any vessels attempting to violate the neutrality law.

AN AMERICAN ARRESTED IN CUBA.

Report of an Insurgent Victory Over the Spaniards.

HAVANA, May 21, via Key West, Fla.—Friday last Francisco J. Larlen, an American, and owner of the Precioso estate, near Cardenas, was arrested in that city. The cause of the arrest is unknown. He is still incomunicado (deprived of communication with outsiders.)

The Vice Consul has taken up the case, and reported the fact to Consul Williams.

The advance guard of Gomez, it is reported, crossed the Hanabana River yesterday. It is rumored here that Gomez has defeated Col. Segura. It is also reported that the whole Spanish column was encircled, and Col. Segura taken prisoner.

Broken with the Cuban Junta.

PHILDELPHIA, May 21.—Capt. John D. Hart of the Hart Steamship Company, whose steamers have landed more successful filibustering expeditions in Cuba than any other line in this country, to-night announced that he had broken with the Cuban Junta, and that in the future he would have nothing to do with filibustering. Capt. Hart claims that he has lost money through these expeditions. He would not say where the steamship Bermuda is, but stated that she would be in this port about Thursday next. He professed to know nothing of the whereabouts of the steamship Laurada.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN REGRETS.

Disappointed at the Sentences of the Reform Leaders.

LONDON, May 21.—The annual gathering of prominent men interested in South Africa took place to-night at the Hotel Metropole, where the usual banquet was given. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided. Among those present were Sir William Dunn, Consul General of the Orange Free State; Sir David Tennant, Agent General of Cape Colony, and Mr. Walter Peace, Agent General of Natal.

Mr. Chamberlain made a speech, in the course of which he said he regretted that little progress had been made in the attempts to reconcile the Dutch and English in South Africa. He confessed that he was disappointed by the decision of the Transvaal Government regarding the sentence of the leaders of the Reform Committee, especially because he had always trusted in President Krüger's magnanimity, believing that he was never animated by vindictive feeling against men who, whatever their errors, had, by their energy and enterprise, created the Transvaal's prosperity.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that he could not discuss the matter further, but the policy of the Government had already been declared, and would not be changed. This declaration was greeted with cheers.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that the Colonial Office had received a telegram from President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic, stating that the jail regulations would be immediately modified so as to increase the comfort of the Reform Committee prisoners.

BULAWAYO, May 21.—At a meeting of the Sanitary Board held to-day a resolution was adopted declaring against a revocation of the charter of the British South Africa Company. The board represents the town.

PRETORIA, May 21.—The sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment imposed upon the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who were originally sentenced to death for high treason is regarded with disfavor by the public here, and has caused a great revulsion of feeling among the Afrikanders. It is felt that the Government in not liberating the prisoners has lost the chance of uniting the opposing sections of the population in the Transvaal, and that the evil consequences will be incalculable.

It is credibly stated that President Krüger for three days persistently urged the Executive Council to substitute fines for imprisonment in the cases of all the prisoners, but that he was overborne by a majority of the Council.

DANGER THREATENS PERU.

Evidences that Another Revolution Is Brewing.

PANAMA, May 21.—According to The Star and Herald's Peruvian dispatches, Ierola's tenure of office hangs by the slenderest of threads. The men who helped to put him into power have turned round upon him and are conspiring against him. The news of a movement to oust him from the Palace of the Kings may arrive at any moment. Persons who have seen him quite lately say that he is rapidly becoming prematurely old. He lives in constant dread of assassination.

The condition of Peru at this moment is deplorable enough, but it is as nothing to what it will be after another revolution. Peruvians may shut their eyes to the fact as much as they please, but the day is approaching when the administration of their country will pass out of their hands.

Under the caption of "Dark Days for Peru," The Panama Star and Herald said recently: "Very soon, and Peru will be in the throes of another revolution. It has been brewing for some time, but it wanted one to take the lead, and so to-day we hear from Buenos Ayres that ex-President Caceres has left that republic for Callao, as the State of affairs in Peru demands his return.'

"After the atrocities committed by Caceres in the last revolution, which the press of Peru loudly condemned, and which reliable foreign correspondents testified to, that Caceres should now return to Peru is another disgraceful chapter in the dark history of that unhappy country. Beyond a very small number, indeed, who prosper off political upheavals, we can hardly believe that Caceres will meet with a reception that he will be pleased with, that is, if he is permitted to land in Callao at all. Indeed, it has been said that if he landed in Peru again he would be killed.

WERE IN SESSION ALL NIGHT.

Lively Fight in the House of Commons over the Agricultural Bill.

LONDON, May 22.—The House of Commons, in committee of the whole, sat all night discussing the Agricultural Rating bill. After the debate had lasted until 3:15 this morning, closure was adopted, and Mr. Chaplin, President of the Local Government Board and introducer of the measure, moved that a certain clause of the bill be put to vote. This was done, and the vote was challenged, whereupon a division was ordered. Several members of the opposition refused to withdraw for the division, and the Chairman, Mr. James W. Lowther, then summoned Mr. Gully, the Speaker of the House. The latter attempted to induce the recalcitrant members to take part in the division, but they persisted in remaining in their seats as a protest against the measure, which they declared they regarded as a legalized robbery.

Mr. Gully then "named" Messrs. David Lloyd-George member for the Carnarvon District; John H. Lewis, Flint District; John Dillon, East Mayo, leader of the anti-Parnellites; Dr. Charles Tanner, Middle Division of Cork, and Donald Sullivan, South Division of Westmeath. After they had been "named," Mr. Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, moved that they be suspended for a week.

Prior to a vote being taken on Mr. Balfour's motion it was ordered that the House be cleared. All the members withdrew with the exception of Messrs. Michael Davitt and Daniel MacAleese, members respectively for South Mayo and North Monaghan, who retained their seats. The Speaker appealed to them to withdraw, but they refused to do so. Mr. Gully then directed the Sergeant at Arms to remove them. This was a mere formality, and was effected without resistance. Then the House reassembled, and Mr. Balfour's motion was adopted by a vote of 209 to 58.

BOTH SENTENCED TO DIE.

One Murderer Attacks Another in the Courtroom.

LONDON, May 21.—The trial of Albert Millsom and Henry Fowler for the murder of Mr. Henry Smith in his residence, Muswell Lodge, Highgate, on Feb. 13 last, ended to-day in the conviction of the prisoners, who were sentenced to death. After the sentences were pronounced, Fowler seized Millsom, who was standing by his side, and dashed him to the floor. The Wardens sprang at Fowler and pulled him away from Millsom, but it was with great difficulty that the frenzied man was overcome.

Fowler and Millsom entered Mr. Smith's house in the night for the purpose of robbery, and it is supposed that Mr. Smith was aroused by their noise, and went down stairs, when he was killed by the burglars.

Progress of the Santos Claim.

PANAMA, May 21.—The Star and Herald publishes the following under the caption of "The Santos Claim":

"We have been informed that the Santos claim resulting from the revolution of 1884 in Ecuador has been taken out of the hands of the Arbitral Commission appointed recently by the United States and Ecuador, and is now submitted to the decision of Señor Roca, the manager of the Banco Commercial y Agricola. The claim is not, as has been erroneously stated, $2,000,000, but $280,000 American gold, which represents the actual losses sustained by the sacking of his stores and destruction of his estates. Mr. Santos has waived all claim for the time he was imprisoned, and only claims what he actually lost."

Death of a Mexican General.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, May 21.—Gen. Silverio Martinez, Postmaster here, and one of the most celebrated Generals of Mexico, is dead. He took a prominent part in the French war, and was made a prisoner at Queretaro with Emperor Maximilian, and both were sentenced to be shot at the same time, but at the last moment Gen. Martinez's sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the Oaxaca fortress, where he remained for several years until pardoned. He was connected with the Mexican Vera Cruz Railroad for several years.

The Fire on the Charles R. Flint.

LONDON, May 21.—The fire in the Nicaraguan ship Charles R. Flint, formerly the British ship Cairniehill, from New-York March 14 for Shanghai, which grounded while burning twelve miles from Ceara, Brazil, has been extinguished. The vessel is damaged above the water line, and her interior is gutted. She is settling in the mud, and the cargo in the lower hold is submerged. Salvage operations are not yet possible.

A Revolution Feared in Crete.

LONDON, May 21.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying that the situation in the Island of Crete, growing out of the long standing hostility between the Turkish soldiers and rulers of the island and the Christian population, is daily becoming more threatening. It is feared that a revolution may break out at any moment.

Annie Dyer Indicted for Murder.

LONDON, May 21.—Mrs. Annie Dyer, the baby farmer, who, with her son-in-law, Albert E. Palmer, was recently arrested at Reading for the murder of a number of infants, some of whose bodies were found in the river, was formally indicted for murder in the Criminal Court, Old Bailey, to-day. Mrs. Dyer was judicially declared insane a few days ago.

An Unknown Vessel Founders.

MONTEVIDEO, May 21.—A Kosmos line steamer, which arrived here to-day, reports that she saw a large unknown vessel founder on the night of May 14 off Pembroke Light. All on board of her are supposed to have been lost. The heavy weather prevented the steamer from rendering any assistance.

The Cholera in Egypt.

CAIRO, May 21.—There were no new cases of cholera reported in this city yesterday, but the deaths among those previously attacked numbered forty. In Alexandria yesterday seventeen deaths from cholera occurred. No fresh cases were discovered.

GOOD SOUND MONEY PLANS

DEMOCRATS ARE URGED TO FAVOR AN ELASTIC CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Belief that the St. Louis Convention Will Declare for the Gold Standard Without Dissent if Bank Currency Be Advocated—Revival of the Baltimore Plan Adopted by Bankers—Stability in Canadian Credits—Silver and the South.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Failure of the present Congress to adopt any scheme of currency reform is not a surprise to the Democratic leaders, and imposes upon them more emphatically, in their opinion, the duty of perfecting such a system when again in power. They do not expect that a Republican Administration will do any more for the adoption of a scientific currency system than the present Congress, or that the Republicans will take any steps beyond dickering with the silver extremists regarding new concessions to silver.

The paramount duty of the Democratic Party, in the opinion of sound-money leaders, is the formulation of a definite programme of banking reform. They believe it is the only effective way of putting a stop to the agitation for the free coinage of silver. The people of the South and West, according to their view, are not clamoring for free silver out of "pure cussedness," or because of the whim of a moment. It is because the present currency system is inadequate and unscientific. But the Southern and Western people, these gentlemen believe, mistake the remedy.

Their necessity is for a large circulating medium. The free coinage of silver would contract the circulating medium at first by driving gold from circulation as well as by destroying credit. Silver itself would filter only slowly into States like Mississippi and Arkansas, which are not producers of silver. The end would be worse than the beginning, even for that portion of the Southern and Western people who desire a readjustment of values in order to lighten the burden of obligations payable in current money which have not yet matured.

The remedy for the existing lack of currency in the South and West, which will be urged upon the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, will be the adoption of a currency based in part upon the general assets of the banks and secured by a safety fund and the first lien of the notes on the assets. Such a plan was recommended by the convention of bankers at Baltimore in the Autumn of 1894, and by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report for that year. The proposed system, while it may be set in motion in a conservative and restricted manner at first, will tend toward the system now in use in Canada, and, with some modifications, in Scotland. It has worked admirably in those countries in distributing credit at uniform rates to the most distant quarters of the two countries. The plan of issuing notes upon general assets is coupled in both countries with the limitation of the minimum capital of the banks to a high figure, and with the power to establish branches. A branch authorized to issue bank notes of a bank upon its general assets can be conducted much more economically than an independent bank, and can, therefore, be maintained in communities where credit is too limited to maintain a separate institution.

The Canadian banking system was tested during the panic of 1893 in the United States, and showed no such disturbance as the American system. Bank credits remained very nearly as low in the most isolated sections of Manitoba as in Montreal, and there was no conflict, as in the United States, between the reserve banks, which sought to cling to their deposits, and the country banks, which were compelled to withdraw their reserve deposits in order to save themselves from suspension.

The intensity of the demand for a better currency system at the South is little appreciated in the great commercial centres of the East, where banking credits supply the place of other forms of currency. It is this intensity of feeling, born of the actual situation, which stimulates the demand for the free coinage of silver. The Southern people might have been diverted from this demand if they had been convinced that the Democrats of the North were in earnest in offering to improve the existing system and to remedy the need for a more elastic currency. Free coinage of silver was defeated at the Democratic National Convention four years ago by the insertion of the plank calling for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues. It was a keen disappointment for Southern statesmen when the Northern members of Congress voted almost unanimously against the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax, and President Cleveland deferred until the last three months of the Democratic Congress his sanction to a plan for a banking currency. Southern members were far from demanding unconditional repeal of the 10 per cent. tax, if any intelligent and satisfactory substitute were offered in its place. When the Northern members neglected or refused to offer such a substitute, they predicted that the demand would grow for the free coinage of silver, and many of them are now active in the silver ranks. This makes it more difficult than heretofore to convince the Southern Democrats that the North is sincere in offering them an improved currency system. The effort is, however, to be made at Chicago and many believe that it will be the means of defeating a declaration for free coinage.

Three Democratic State Conventions have already put themselves on record in favor of an elastic banking currency, and it is hoped that New-York, Wisconsin and other sound-money States will do likewise. The resolution adopted in Massachusetts, which was the first State to act upon the question this Spring, reads as follows:

"We reaffirm the demands of our recent State platforms, that the Government shall take the initial steps for the withdrawal from circulation of the legal-tender notes issued in time of war under the pledge of prompt retirement. * * *

"We demand that the necessity for an adequate medium of exchange in all sections of our country shall be met by provision for an elastic banking currency, subject to such Government control as shall insure uniformity and redemption in standard coin on demand."

Pennsylvania and New-Jersey followed Massachusetts with similar resolutions. The advocates of a new banking currency favor the retirement of the legal-tender notes in order to make room for a more elastic system and in order to get the Government out of the banking business, and bring to an end the perpetual worry over the gold reserve. The adoption at Chicago of such a plank as that of the Massachusetts Democrats will, it is thought, make a declaration for the gold standard much more acceptable to the Democrats of the South and West than a declaration for the gold standard under the existing order, with its small promise of relief for the real needs of the newer sections of the country.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PLATFORM.

A Picturesque Disagreement with Things in General.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 21.—The platform drawn by Senator Tillman and adopted by the Democratic Convention last night is striking chiefly for its general disagreement with all established order of things. It reads:

The Democratic Party of South Carolina reaffirms its allegiance to the principles enunciated by Jefferson, Monroe, and Jackson, and followed by their successors in office, pledges itself to stand by these principles as the creed of our political faith.

We denounce the Administration of President Cleveland as un-Democratic and tyrannical, and as a departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress. The appointive power has been used to subsidize the press, to debauch Congress, and to overawe and control citizens in the free exercise of their Constitutional rights as voters. A plutocratic despotism is thus sought to be established on the ruins of the Republic.

We repudiate the construction placed on the financial plank of the last Democratic National Convention by Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to the plain meaning of English words, and as being an act of bad faith deserving of severest censure. The issue of bonds in time of peace with which to redeem obligations payable in silver or gold at the option of the Government and the use of the proceeds to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government are both unlawful and usurpations of authority deserving impeachment.

We believe the power and usurpations of the Federal courts as now organized to be dangerous to the liberties of the American people. We have no confidence in life tenure of officers in any department of Government, and we repeat here the warning of Jefferson against the tendency and effect of the constitution of the Federal judiciary, which he styles an "irresponsible body, working like gravity by night and day, gaining a little to-day and a little to-morrow, and advancing its noiseless steps like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped from the States and the Government of all be consolidated in one." The sudden reversal of the decision in the income tax cases has never been satisfactorily explained to the American people, and the court has lost the respect and confidence of the people as a natural result. To restore confidence in the judiciary and make the courts the bulwarks of liberty rather than the apparent tools of the "sordid despotism of wealth," to protect the people against the brood of vampires in the shape of monopolies, trusts, and combines which have grown up under vicious laws badly administered; to provide for the election of Senators and of the high Government officials by the people, so as to reduce the dangers of Federal patronage in the hands of unscrupulous Presidents; to restore Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, we demand the calling of a Constitutional Convention to form an organic law suitable to the changed conditions and the growth of the country.

We demand a more economical administration of our National affairs, and that taxes shall be levied so as to bear equally on all sections and all classes. Labor should be lightly burdened, and by a graduated income tax wealth be made to pay for its own protection.

A sound and just system of finance is the most potent factor in a nation's prosperity, and we demand the restoration of the money of the Constitution by giving silver the same rights and privileges given to gold. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any and all other nations, and that such coinage be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to a corporation; therefore, we demand that the National banking system be abolished.

The aggregation of wealth by a few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of these arteries of commerce; therefore, we demand the enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission under Constitutional limitations and guarantees which will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

The platform was adopted without protest.

Wyoming for Free Coinage.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, May 21.—The Wyoming Democratic Convention to-day adopted, without discussion, a platform of but one plank, as follows:

It is resolved, That we, the Democracy of Wyoming, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold as primary redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for action of any other Government.

The delegates to Chicago are: Ex-Gov. John F. Osborne, Carson County; Robert Foote, Johnson County; G. W. Bramel, Albany County; T. Dyer, Laramie; M. L. Blake, Sheridan, and J. W. Sammon, Uintah.

No mention was made of President Cleveland or his Administration, and no choice of candidates for the Presidency was made.

Connecticut Populists for Free Silver.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 21.—The State Convention of the People's Party of Connecticut to-day adopted a platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; the substitution of Treasury notes for National bank notes; the immediate issue of $100,000,000 of currency, Government ownership of railroads, a graduated income tax, the election of President and Senators by the people, and against the issue of bonds during a time of peace.

Twenty delegates were present.

WILL MAKE A FIGHT FOR THE HOUSE.

The Republican Congressional Committee's Plans for the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The work of the Republican Congressional Committee will be mapped out on a comprehensive scale after the National Conventions. This committee went beyond its usual functions in 1894 and did actual campaign work which cost money, instead of limiting its operations to the distribution of masses of documents under Congressional frank. The members propose to act with equal efficiency this year, but they will concentrate their efforts more closely upon a few doubtful districts.

A conference of the Executive Committee, of which Chairman Babcock of Wisconsin and Vice Chairman Apsley of Massachusetts are the most active members, was held a few days ago. It was decided to await the action of the National Convention and the beginning of the Congressional nominations before mapping out a definite programme. It is then proposed to go over the list of districts, select those which are most likely to go Republican if carefully looked after, and concentrate effort on such of these as cannot be taken care of by the local organization. It will not be decided definitely how many of these districts there are until the list has been carefully scanned, but the number may be forty or fifty. It it thought that by concentrating effort in this way upon the election of members of Congress, friction with the Republican National Committee will be avoided.

It is conceded that the Republicans are not likely to elect so many members of the next Congress as they elected to the present Congress, but their managers believe that they can hold a good working majority if proper effort is made.

Democratic gains are expected in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. It is feared that many of the Southern Republicans in the present House will drop out of public life, but the Republican managers will encourage protectionist sentiment to sustain President McKinley with a Republican majority in the House.

Strong appeals have come from Oregon to the Congressional Committee to help elect the regular Republican candidates who are declared to stand on the Minneapolis platform. Each of them has three opponents—a Populist, a silver Democrat and a gold-standard candidate. The choice is declared by the Republicans to lie between their candidates and the Populists. The committee has not seen its way clear to send them any help in season for the election in June, pending the collection of funds and the nomination of the Republican Presidential candidate upon a new platform.

BARDSLEY MAY GO FREE.

The Pennsylvania Board of Pardons Grants a Rehearing.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 21.—The Board of Pardons to-day heard argument by counsel for a rehearing in the case of John Bardsley, ex-City Treasurer of Philadelphia. It was contended by counsel that Bardsley will die from a chronic illness if he be compelled to remain longer in prison. The board decided to grant a rehearing in the case.

Bardsley was convicted of malfeasance in office in misappropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars. He pleaded guilty to the charges against him in September, 1891, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—1:10 A. M.—206 West Twenty-fifth Street, Mary Livingston; damage, $50.

—2:45 A. M.—1,496 Third Avenue, Pacific Wine Company; damage, $50.

—7 A. M.—270 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Bernard Levy; no damage.

—8:35 A. M.—57 Division Street, Samuel Whitman; damage, $50.

—9:55 A. M.—301 East Thirty-eighth Street, chimney; no damage.

—10:50 A. M.—58 Clinton Place, Oscar Muller, photographs; damage, $800.

—4:45 P. M.—108 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Mrs. Peters, dwelling house; damage, $5.

—6:20 P. M.—98 Eighth Street, Fred Reilly, tenement; no damage.

—6:45 P. M.—197 Elm Street, Diamond and Stevenson, grocery store; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—Six houses in Morrisville, N. J., owned by George Heath, Frank Watson, and James Ford, burned. Loss, $8,000; insured.

—A boarding house, store house and sheds, at Milo, Me., the property of the Dunn Lumber Company, burned. Loss, $20,000.

—E. Halenback's saloon and residence, Wall and Trumbull Streets, Elizabeth, N. J., burned. Loss, $6,000.

—The North Andover woolen mills, at Lawrence, Mass., were damaged $50,000 by fire; partially insured.

Black Diamond Express.

Handsomest trains in the world. Beginning May 18, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will inaugurate a new fast limited train service between New-York and Buffalo. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M. Service and equipment strictly first class. Meals à la carte. Baggage checked to and from hotels and residences. Take Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street Ferry.—Adv.

CLARA SCHUMANN DEAD

SHE PASSES AWAY AT FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Widow of the Great Composer, Schumann, Daughter of Wieck, and Herself in the Front Rank of Pianists, Both as Interpreter and Virtuoso, and a Composer of Note—Sketch of Her Career, with a Critical Estimate of Her Work.

A cable dispatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main announces the death there Wednesday of Mme. Clara Schumann.

Clara Josephine Wieck, who became one of the greatest pianists in musical history, and the wife of the immortal composer, Robert Schumann, was the daughter of Frederick Wieck, and was born in Leipsic Sept. 13, 1819. She began to study piano playing at a very early age under the instruction of her father. At the close of her ninth year, on Oct. 20, 1828, she made her début in public, playing Kalkenbrenner's four-hand variations on the march from "Moise" with Emilie Reinhold. She received from the musical journals what are known now as "good notices." She was already in the habit of playing Mozart and Hummel concertos with the piano, thus laying the foundation of that sympathy with the orchestra which became afterward one of her distinguishing characteristics.

Clara Schumann.

On Nov. 8, 1830, she gave her first concert at the Gewondhaus. The Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung called attention to her performance as an illustration of the possible development of talent at so early an age by application and good teaching. Though but eleven years of age, she was praised as already possessing the brilliant style of the greatest players of her day. Her solo numbers were Kalkenbrenner's "Rondo Brilliant," opus 101; Herz's "Variations Brillantes," opus 23, and variations of her own on an original theme. Her next appearance was on May 9, 1831, in bravura pieces by Pixis and Herz. She was taken to Weimar, Cassell, and Frankfort, and in the Spring of 1832 gave a concert in Paris. Mendelssohn was there at the time, but, as he was sick, the two artists, who afterward became great friends, did not meet. On July 9 and 31, 1832, she gave two concerts in Leipsic. On one of the programmes stood Chopin's variations on "La ci Darem." It is curious to note that Robert Schumann, one of the most sympathetic and generous of critics, had, only a few months before, written an article on this second composition of Chopin's, declaring that the composer had genius.

In October, 1832, Mme. Schumann made her appearance at the Gewandhaus concerts under the direction of Pohlenz, playing Moscheles's G minor concerto. She now entered upon more serious artistic work than she had hitherto been engaged in, and on Nov. 9, 1832, we find her former bravura selections replaced by Bach's triple concerto, which she played with Mendelssohn and Rakemann. Mme. Schumann says that about this time she played in one of Schubert's trios and in Beethoven's trio in B flat. In the Winter of 1836 she went to Vienna, where she met with great success.

Schumann had been an intimate friend of the Wiecks for some years, for Clara's father had been his earliest adviser and teacher in music. It was not till the Spring of 1836, however, that his love for Clara was openly avowed, and they were married on Sept. 12, 1840. Schumann wrote a poem concerning her entitled "A Vision on the Evening of Sept. 9, 1838, Concert by C. W." This is Mme. Ritter's translation:

From heaven descended, an angel child,
Of music dreamily, sweetly mindful, mild;
But when she strikes the ivory keys
In magic circle the listener sees
Form float past form,
Like clouds unrolled;
Young Mignon waves
Dread Erlking old,
The weaponed glitter
Of warlike Ritter,
And nunn, low kneeling
In fervent feeling.
Loud plaudits swell to a storm-like roar,
No perfect songstress is worshipped more!
But praise detains not the modest maid,
Who speeds to her home's protecting shade.

For eighteen months after her marriage Mme. Schumann remained in Leipsic, playing frequently at the Gewandhaus concerts, usually performing the classic masterpieces, but occasionally branching out into romanticism, as in December, 1841, when she twice played with Liszt a composition of his for two pianos. In 1842 she and her husband went to Hamburg, and she continued alone to Copenhagen. Later in the year they went to Vienna together. In 1844, on account of Schumann's health, they removed to Dresden, where they remained till 1850. Mme. Schumann's existence was now wrapped up in that of her husband, and only the pressing demands of their profession ever separated them. She devoted herself to bringing out his music, much of which owed its first reputation to her. In the early part of 1840 they went to St. Petersburg, where Mme. Schumann played much with Henselt. In the Winter of the same year they again visited Vienna and met Jenny Lind, who appeared in concert with Mme. Schumann in December.

The unhappy condition of her husband, together with his attempted self-destruction and his final melancholia, resulting in his being placed in a private asylum, filled some years of the devoted wife's existence with trial and suffering. Shortly before the fatal crisis, on July 10, 1856, she visited England, playing at the Philharmonic on April 14 and 28, as well as elsewhere. She returned from London to Bonn just in time to hold her dying husband in her arms. For some years after this she resided in Berlin with her mother. In 1863 she settled in Baden-Baden in the Lichtenthal, which then became her headquarters till 1874. In 1865, when the general appreciation of Schumann's music had greatly increased in England, she was induced to visit that country once more. She returned in 1867, and after that made annual visits, except in 1878, 1879, and 1880, when her health was bad. In 1866 she once more visited Vienna, where her husband's music was better received than it had been before. In 1878 she accepted the post of principal teacher of the piano at the Frankfort Conservatory.

Mme. Schumann was a woman of rare personal charm and of exalted character, around whose private and public life always clung an atmosphere of noble and earnest simplicity. She had long been loved widely and deeply in Germany, and some years ago, when there was a prospect of her being disabled by sickness, a considerable sum of money was raised in Germany and England for her use. Mme. Schumann never visited America.

Mme. Schumann was the author of a number of compositions imbued with her characteristic earnestness. Her later writings naturally show her husband's influence. He was, of course, an enthusiastic admirer of her works, and the following extract from his notice of her Opus 6 is as interesting as it is touching: "Of those deeps where Sebastian Bach has penetrated so profoundly that even the miner's lamp threatens to become extinguished in their darkness, of those clouds which Beethoven grasped with his Titanic fist, the young artist knows and tells them with charming maidenly wisdom; yet with all this she has raised expectation regarding herself to such a height that one is troubled when one considers what it must all lead to. I will not venture to predict. Where such talent exists, veil hangs behind veil; time dissipates one after another, but always in a different manner from what we anticipated. So extraordinary a nature cannot be regarded with indifference. She will be followed step by step in her intellectual development by all those who see in our remarkable present the natural inner union of the related minds of yesterday and to-day, and not the loose confusion of chance."

Mme. Schumann's place among the pianists of her time was in the front rank. A famous critic once wrote of her: "Her playing is characterized by an entire absence of personal display, a keen perception of the composer's meaning, and an unfailing power of setting it forth in a perfectly intelligible form." She had great warmth of feeling, and a poet's appreciation of beauty. Her repertory was very large, extending from Scarlatti to Brahms.

The Rev. Dr. James W. Hubbell.

The Rev. Dr. James W. Hubbell died at his home at Mansfield, Ohio, last Tuesday. He was the pastor of the leading Congregational Church of that city. He was born in Wilton, Conn., sixty-two years ago, and was graduated from Yale, and also from Andover Theological Seminary. He first had charge of a small church in Milford, Conn., and was then called to the pastorate of the College Street Congregational Church, at New-Haven, where he remained for twelve years. He then went to Danbury to take charge of the First Congregational Church.

He was called to the First Congregational Church of Mansfield, Ohio, ten years ago, and became one of the most popular men in that city and a leader among the clergymen. He was at the time of his death the President of the Congregational Club of Ohio. His brother is Dr. Henry Hubbell, President of St. Charles College, Louisiana. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and one son. One of the daughters—the only married one—is the wife of J. S. Stanton of 54 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held at the First Congregational Church, Mansfield, Ohio, this morning, and the body will be brought East and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery to-morrow.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims, who was an old friend of the deceased, will conduct the services at the cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Hubbell had a Summer residence on Shelter Island, where he had as neighbors Dr. Storrs and the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends.

Dr. Isabel Werner.

Dr. Isabel Werner died at her home, 48 East Seventh Street, Wednesday, of cancer of the stomach, after an illness of seven months. She was one of the best-known women physicians on the east side. She was born in this city thirty-four years ago. Her maiden name was Isabel Connolly. In 1891 she was graduated from the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and began practice soon after at 38 East Fourth Street.

She married a few years ago Charles Werner. Her husband and one daughter survive her. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon.

Franklin N. Class.

Franklin N. Class, who died May 19 at his home, 43 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was born in this city forty-one years ago. He was for many years in the office of Cambell & Gardiner, Custom House brokers, 20 Exchange Place, and had been engaged in the Custom House brokerage business under the firm name of Gregg & Class, until the death of Mr. Gregg, about ten years ago. Since that time he had conducted the business in his own name. Funeral services will be held this evening at his late residence.

Obituary Notes.

—First Lieutenant Charles B. Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A., died at Fort Monroe, Va., Wednesday of internal cancer. He had been on sick leave some time, and his intended retirement was delayed only in the intention of allowing him to become a Captain in the regular course of promotion before he went on the inactive list. Lieut. Gatewood was a Virginian, and was graduated from West Point in 1877. In several Indian campaigns he proved his bravery. One of his notable exploits was in making a secret visit to Geronimo's camp and escaping uninjured.

—William H. Craig, who died suddenly of pneumonia at his residence, 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Wednesday was a son of the late William H. and Annie Craig. He was thirty-three years old, and lived with his sisters. He was unmarried. For eighteen years Mr. Craig worked in the law firm of A. S. & Waldo Hutchins, 68 Wall Street, having entered their employ as an office boy and worked his way up to the position of managing clerk.

—Ferdinand W. L. Knuschke, for thirty-three years foreman of the works of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, at Providence, R. I., died Wednesday, aged seventy. He was born in Offenbach-on-the-Main, and came to this country when twelve years of age. He started the manufacture of tableware at the works of the Ames Manufacturing Company, in Chicopee, Mass., and was employed in Hartford and Taunton before going to Providence.

—David B. Silverthorn, one of the oldest residents of Delaware, Warren County, N. J., died yesterday, aged seventy-nine years. He was one of the pioneer drovers who made hundreds of visits to Western States in quest of horses and cattle, and then drove them the entire distance to the seaboard, before the days of the railroads.

—The Rev. Father Hines, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Niagara Falls, died yesterday of apoplexy. He was one of the best known priests in Western New-York and had just celebrated his seventieth birthday. He was a priest for thirty-nine years, fourteen of which were spent at Niagara Falls.

—William Woodward, born in 1801, died yesterday at Baltimore. He was until recently the senior member of Woodward, Baldwin & Co. For seventy-six years he acted as a teacher and Superintendent of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church Sabbath school. His death was due to advanced age.

—The death is announced at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, of Mrs. Jane Robertson, widow of R. G. Robertson, United States Consul, at the age of seventy-nine years. She was a cousin of Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, and of Noah Webster.

—Ebenezer Nelson, a writer on The Boston Transcript, died

CYCLE MONEY AT STAKE

STATEMENT OF CHICAGO SHOW MANAGERS NOT CREDITED.

Directors of the National Board of Trade Say They Believe an Attempt Has Been Made to "Do" Them Out of a Sum of Money—The League to Get a Present of $1,000 to Promote the Interests of Cyclists.

Eleven members of the Board of Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers have been in session in this city during the last two days. Their meeting ended yesterday afternoon. The differences between the board and the managers of the last cycle show held at Chicago were discussed at considerable length, and it was decided to make a present of $1,000 to the League of American Wheelmen. These matters and others are fully explained in the statement of the meeting, given out last evening. This reads as follows:

A matter that called for considerable discussion was the statement submitted by the National Cycle Exhibition Company of Chicago in respect to the show held at Tattersall's in January of this year. The accounts of that company have been reported upon by a public accountant, who found the books in a most unsatisfactory manner, and, after a full discussion of the matter, a resolution was passed that the Board of Trade would insist upon a true, full, and complete disclosure as to who formed the "Windsor Construction Company," and also a true, full, and accurate account of the receipts and disbursements, and that the corporation would insist upon receiving the whole amount of its proportion of net profits. The resolution also declared the accounts as exhibited to the expert accountant of the Board of Trade were wholly unsatisfactory, and left the entire subject in the hands of counsel for such action as, in their opinion, would be for the best interests of the National Cycle Board of Trade, and if they could not obtain an honest settlement of the matter, then they are to commence suit, if, in their opinion, such action is advisable.

All of the members present expressed very strong opinions as to the conduct of the National Cycle Exhibition Company of Chicago, and they all seemed of opinion that there was an attempt to do the National Cycle Board of Trade out of a goodly sum of money.

The organization of Local Cycle Boards of Trade throughout the United States was reported upon by R. Philip Gormully, who stated that this matter was progressing in a very satisfactory and gratifying manner, and he anticipated that, in a short while, there would be Local Cycle Boards of Trade in every important cycling city.

The board also resolved upon appropriating the sum of $1,000 to the League of American Wheelmen, to be applied by them in promoting the interests of cyclists in general.

The Racing Committee was empowered to prepare an agreement governing the regulation of racing men.

After a full discussion of the desirability of National cycle exhibitions, the board decided to hold two National shows in January, 1897. The board ultimately decided that it was its opinion that the National shows should be held earlier than February 1. This is merely a recommendation to the Executive Committee, to whom the whole subject was referred. The Executive Committee will have full power in arranging for next year's shows.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the form of guarantee to be used in the future, but from the answers received from the members of the board to the circular letter on this point, there being evidenced a divergency of opinion, the whole matter was tabled.

At the last annual meeting of the stockholders there was evidenced what seemed to be a general desire on the part of the general associate members for active membership, but, as all the stock had been subscribed for, it was impossible to meet their wishes without some plan of redistribution of the capital stock. President Coleman took the "bull by the horns," and outlined what has been conceded by everybody in the trade to be a very liberal policy. Every existing stockholder releases one-half of his present holding, and further agrees to reduce his maximum holding to five shares, should there be a demand for the same.

From the applications received in response to the invitation to take up active membership, it has become apparent that the associate members generally are thoroughly satisfied with the present conduct of the Board of Trade and recognize in it that they have a great and powerful organization which is working for the general good of all. So general is this feeling that less than 275 shares have been applied for.

Although not mentioned in the above statement, it was generally understood after the meeting, that the cutting of prices in this and other cities was a subject which occupied much attention from the Directors. A special effort, it was hinted, would be made to suppress the practice.

This was the first meeting of the Board of Directors since the annual meeting of the Board of Trade in January. Those present were as follows: R. Lindsay Coleman, President; R. Philip Gormully, First Vice President; George Day, Second Vice President; William J. Bruff, C. W. Dickerson, A. L. Garford, A. G. Spalding, E. C. Stearns, William F. Wilson, William A. Redding, Treasurer, and Joseph McKee, Secretary.

COASTING CONTEST ENTRIES.

New-York Athletic Clubmen Who Will Compete in the Novel Event.

No cycling contest ever arranged by the wheelmen in the New-York Athletic Club has aroused so much interest and discussion as the coasting race which takes place at Mamaroneck to-morrow afternoon. One hundred and ten members have entered the lists, and rare sport is anticipated. The intending participants have been trying to figure out whether a high or a low gear will give the best results, but not one is yet positive about either.

The entrants and spectators will leave for the scene of the contest on the 1:04 P. M. train from the Grand Central Station. The coasting will begin upon the arrival of the party at Mamaroneck. The man making the longest coast will get first prize. The entries follow:

Robert M. Thompson, Knight L. Clapp, J. D. Reynolds, Jr., E. Reynolds, Jr., H. Reynolds, M. M. Belding, Jr., J. W. Carter, L. De W. Seaman, Carl Mayhoff, Harry Howard, F. A. Myrick, John S. Baird, Charles C. Macy, C. E. Gudebrod, W. R. Whitner, I. A. Powell, L. M. Hurd, D. M. Stern, Theodore Burris, John S. Wood, J. E. Leech, George H. Dean, O. J. Stephens, E. Valentine, G. G. Van Schaick, W. K. Gillett, John Bottomley, W. D. Bourne, W. F. Peck, J. J. Finlay, Dr. Seneca D. Powell, George A. Nicoll, J. J. Campion, Jr., J. S. Jacobus, Theodore Wentz, T. H. Russell, C. L. Jones, John C. Gulick, A. H. Curtis, J. S. Burdett, Dr. T. H. Burch, W. L. Miller, Walter S. Wilson, W. McCready, B. W. Brown, H. G. Barnard, W. H. McCormack, F. C. Elgar, Elliott Mason, W. G. Bates, E. E. Williams, T. E. Belts, J. H. Hanson, Frank O. Roe, Richard Nelson, C. K. Alley, J. E. Domschke, Jr., T. F. Wilcox, M. Nebernith, Jr., Dr. G. M. Hammond, William Murray, C. C. Turner, J. T. Valentine, W. H. M. Sistare, D. T. Garrie, Edward Colt Carter, G. W. Hart, James H. Haslin, J. T. Kemp, A. H. Hawley, J. R. Buchan, John A. Healey, H. H. Wells, P. F. Bruner, C. H. Wilcox, J. B. Yates, L. H. Orr, C. W. Fisher, George S. Daniels, J. W. Spalding, Wesley F. Smith, M. G. Peoli, J. G. Gilpatrick, J. C. Howard, H. H. Smith, W. E. Pendleton, Douglas Henry, Ernest Thorp, George B. Vanderpool, F. E. Himrod, Frederick Vilmar, Elliot Burris, W. P. Whyland, F. W. Howard, W. de F. Wright, Edward Weinacht, H. R. Page, L. L. Daniels, Charles A. Reed, George G. Stow, F. A. Tanner, L. L. Lawton, A. D. Mewborn, Ray Dawson, F. L. Slazenger, F. E. Faulkner, Theodore Vonderluhe, H. S. Godsoe, H. P. Gibson, and E. J. Benson.

Press Wheelmen in Their New Home.

The Press Wheelmen, an organization composed of members of Typographical Union No. 6 and allied trades, are now comfortably established at their new clubhouse, 5 New-Chambers Street. The following comprise the Board of Officers for the year: Directors—E. S. Smith, President; C. M. Maxwell, J. T. Brosnan, L. E. Osborne, F. T. Patten, J. M. Harkness, S. J. Phillips, J. T. MacLauchlan, and Charles Kojan; Secretary-Treasurer—G. H. Fichtel; House Committee—William B. Stewart, Chairman; John Keating, I. Robinson, E. C. Goodhue, and Joseph Cronin; Captain—Joseph Cronin; First Lieutenant—John J. Foley; Second Lieutenant—George Whiteside. The run scheduled for Sunday will be to Bergen Point over Hudson County Boulevard.

Century Wheelmen's "Ladies' Day."

Next Sunday is "Ladies' Day" with the Century Wheelmen of New-York, when the women friends of the members are privileged to accompany them on their club run to Tottenville, via the Weehawken Ferry, Hudson County Boulevard, Bergen Point Ferry, and Port Richmond Turnpike. Returning, the party will come via the Amboy Road, St. George Ferry, and Whitehall Street, this city. It is expected that fully thirty ladies will take the trip.

Huguenots to Race on the Road.

The Huguenot Wheelmen will have a race meet on the Residence Park course, in New-Rochelle, on Saturday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. There will be two short races and a ten-mile contest to determine what men shall comprise the team for the Westchester County relay race. The Huguenots will ride to Tottenville, S. I., on Saturday.

A Tour of Inspection.

The preliminary arrangements for the Manhattan Bicycle Club's double century run to Philadelphia and return on June 20-21, will be made on Sunday by a special party under the leadership of Capt. R. G. Betts. The condition of the roads will be particularly noted, and all plans for stops and meals will be outlined and closed. Those going with Capt. Betts are M. A. King, Adolph Ostman, Robert Bartsch, Jr., J. Nonnenbacher, and C. F. Fraenkle.

Libertys Going to Rockaway Beach.

The Liberty Wheelmen will have a general club run to Rockaway Beach on Sunday. The start will be made from the clubhouse, 204 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. After reaching the city line a fast division will be formed in charge of First Lieut. Palmer. Capt. Cowenhoven being unable to accompany the run, the slow division will be in charge of either Second Lieut. Kendrick or ex-Capt. Weiss. Dinner will be eaten at Schilling's. As a large number of the members have secured the new club uniform, the run will probably be largely attended.

Avis Wheelmen's Road Race.

The Avis Wheelmen of this city will hold a road race, open only to members of the club, on Sunday. The distance will be ten miles, and the course will be over the last ten miles of the Merrick Road, on Long Island. The handicap limit is three minutes, and as the scratchmen of the club have been doing good work lately, it is likely that the winner of the time prize will come close to 27 minutes.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Capt. J. Lechler of the Gramercy Wheelmen has arranged the following runs for June: June 7, Pelham Point Workers, leave 10 A. M.; June 14, White Plains, N. Y., leave 8 A. M.; June 21, Freeport, L. I., leave 8 A. M. On July 4 and 5 they will take a run to Sag Harbor, L. I., leaving the clubhouse, 9 St. Mark's Place, at 8 A. M., on July 4, returning by boat the following day.

—For some time wheelmen in Jersey City have complained that workmen employed by the telegraph, electric light, and trolley companies throw bits of wire in the streets when making repairs, to the consequent danger of tires, many of which have been punctured. Mayor Wanser yesterday notified the companies that the workmen must make other disposition of the broken wires.

—The constables attached to the Hudson County Court House, at Jersey City, have organized a bicycle club. The officers are: John Zeller, President; M. F. Keleher, Vice President; Edward T. Mitchell, Treasurer; M. A. Egan, Financial Secretary; Philip Kaiser, Bugler; Frank Meyer, Color Bearer.

—The Local Consul at West Brighton, S. I., is working for the best interests of wheelmen, having the promise of the authorities to erect signboards at points where they will greatly aid the touring pedalers.

—The road books for distribution among the members of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen will be ready in a few days.

—Capt. Hildebrande of the Triangle Wheelmen and his brother "Fred" will be among the starters in the Irvington-Millburn handicap.

—The New-Rochelle (N. Y. Wheelmen will have a club run on Sunday to Grant's Tomb and Central Park.

—The Logan Wheelmen of Brooklyn will hold a smoker to-night at the clubhouse, on Sixth Avenue.

BUNCHED THEIR HITS.

Cincinnatis, Therefore, Won, Though New-Yorks Played Good Ball.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cincinnati, 4; New-York, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Boston, 1.
Washington, 12; Chicago, 6.
Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	17	8	.680
Cincinnati	19	9	.679
Boston	17	9	.630
Pittsburg	15	10	.600
Baltimore	15	12	.556
Philadelphia	14	13	.519
Chicago	15	14	.517
Washington	11	14	.440
Brooklyn	11	15	.423
New-York	9	18	.333
St. Louis	9	18	.333
Louisville	6	21	.222

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The locals bunched their hits in the sixth inning of to-day's game, and won their seventh consecutive victory. Both teams fielded brilliantly. Foreman's pitching was gilt-edged throughout, and Doheny was very effective, although a trifle wild at times. Notwithstanding it was Derby Day, fully 4,000 persons were present. Bill Clark joined the New-Yorks here, and Harry Davis moved from first to left field, succeeding Connaughton, who, with Seymour, has started home. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf	1	1	5	0	1	V.Halt'n, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Hoy, cf	0	0	1	0	0	G.Davis, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Miller, r.	1	2	1	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Vaughn, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0
Gray, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0	Clark, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Smith, ss.	0	0	1	4	0	Stafford, ss.	0	0	3	3	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0	H.Davis, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Peltz, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Doheny, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Foreman, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Wilson, c.	0	2	1	4	0
						*Farrell	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4	6	27	9	1	Total	2	8	24	12	0

*Farrell batted in place of Doheny in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4
New-York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. First base by errors—New-York, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; New-York, 6. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 4; off Foreman, 2. Struck out—By Foreman, 2; by Doheny, 1. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Tiernan, Hoy. Stolen bases—Gleason, Miller. Double plays—Gray, Smith, and Vaughn. Hit by pitcher—By Foreman, 1. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Killen and Sugden; McGill and Boyle. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 2. Errors—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—McDermott and Miller; McMahon and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	—6
Washington	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	1	0	—12

Base hits—Chicago, 11; Washington, 14. Errors—Chicago, 5; Washington, 5. Batteries—Griffith and Kittridge; Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Boston, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Weldman.

NEW-YORK YACHTSMEN MEET.

Kersey's Resignation Accepted—The Anual Cruise to Begin Aug. 3.

The third general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held last night at the clubhouse. Commodore E. M. Brown presided. There were very few yachtsmen present. An amendment to the by-laws which was passed at the last meeting was called up for final consideration. The amendment was to add to the end of the first paragraph of Chapter iv., and was as follows: "Yachts complying with the foregoing conditions, except as to capacity, but having a capacity of less than 15 tons and not less than 10 tons, ascertained and certified, as herein provided, shall be entitled to representation for all purposes except voting at meetings." After considerable discussion it was laid on the table.

An amendment to the racing rules was next considered. This was to amned Rule I, Section 3, as follows: Class 4—Not over 60 and over 51 feet racing length. Class 5—Not over 51 and over 43 feet racing length. Class 6—Not over 43 and over 36 feet racing length. Class 7—Not over 36 feet racing length. This was carried. It will come up for final consideration at the next meeting.

Hon. E. J. Phelps and Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, who were made honorary members of the club at the last meeting, sent letters to the club acknowledging the honor, and thanking the club for the compliment. H. Maitland Kersey's resignation was read and accepted without comment.

Secretary J. S. Oddie read the following letter from George J. Gould, expressing thanks for the cup presented to him by the club:

April 27, 1896.

Dear Mr. Oddie: I received your letters of March 27 and April 17 on my return from Texas, and hasten to reply. As I am going out of town very shortly, I shall be glad to have the trophy sent to me at 195 Broadway.

I greatly appreciate the action of the New-York Yacht Club in sending me this handsome trophy to commemorate the services of Vigilant last Fall. I shall be very proud of it. I wish to thank the members of the club and to say my best wishes are for its continued prosperity and for any advancement of its interests. Any time I can lend my services to that end they are at its disposal, and also the use of any yachts in which I may be interested. Yours sincerely,

GEORGE J. GOULD.

The following new members were elected: George Chesterman, Maximillien Agassiz, Francis A. Watson, Henry R. C. Watson, Henry Walters, Lieut. A. G. Winternalter, United States Navy; Franklin A. Plummer, Charles M. Pratt, Pembroke Jones, Nicholas Fish, William L. Elkins, A. A. Low, Philip Leach, Surgeon, United States Navy; Henry W. Cannon, Gerard Bockman, Cleveland M. Dodge, Francis T. Molder, Charles W. Bailey, James A. Stillman, Robert F. Ballantine, John O. H. Pitney, John G. Heckscher, Miss S. D. F. Day, (flag member,) Alexander Herman, Charles S. Braisted, William N. Murray, James W. Fellows, and Ernest M. Lockwood.

Rear Admiral Henry Erben has presented a model of the old frigate Potomac to the club, and a resolution was passed thanking him for the gift.

The yacht squardon will rendezvous at Glen Cove on Monday, Aug. 3, for the annual cruise.

HALF-RATERS TO RACE.

Will Contest for a Cup at the New-Rochelle Yacht Club Regatta.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 21.—The chief feature of the opening regatta of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club Saturday, will be a race for half-raters. It is expected that at least eight or ten of these little boats will be on hand to contest for the silver cup, which has been offered as a special prize, by Charles W. Voltz. The name of the winning boat will be inscribed on the cup.

The race for half-raters is open to any club. There will be also a race for boats of different classes, open only to members of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club.

The club will go into commission at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The blue peter will be raised at 2 o'clock. The red-ball signal for the start of the first division will be raised five minutes later. The white ball and blue ball will signal the start for the second and third divisions, respectively, the interval being five minutes between each signal.

The races will be sailed over the triangular course directly in front of the clubhouse. The half-raters will sail over a smaller course than sailed by the cabin and open cats, sloops and yawls. The stakeboat will be anchored near the entrance of Echo Bay in the Sound. Among the half-raters entered for the race is Arthur Iselin's Hope, one of the new Huntington boats, that won second place at the Huguenot Yacht Club race last Saturday; the Question, owned by Lawrence D. Huntington, Jr.; the G. Neuman's Willada of the Douglaston Yacht Club; W. Herbert Jennings's Two Step, designed by William P. Stephens, and F. M. Hoyt's Gnome, built by the Herreshoffs.

There will be a second prize for half-raters and other prizes for the cats and other boats.

The work of completing the improvements on the clubhouse is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The house is being painted from top to bottom, and fitted with new plumbing. A pleasant committee room, with a large glass front, is being built in the tower.

Among the boats now in commission and lying in the harbor are Vice Commodore Doscher's sloop Banshee, Commodore Henry Andruss's sloop Sasqua, Eugene Lamb's sloop Twilight, and Rear Commodore Simmson's yawl Aura.

Charles A. Tatum's steam yacht Cosette is also in commission.

There will be an informal dance at the clubhouse Saturday evening.

SATANITA SURPRISES YACHTSMEN.

Beat Britannia and Ailsa Off Gravesend—Niagara Defeated.

LONDON, May 21.—The British yacht-racing season opened at Gravesend this morning. The weather was clear, and a stiff northerly wind was blowing.

The Britannia, Ailsa, Satanita, Hester, Isolde, Caress, and Corsair started in the principal race. The course was from the Lower Hope round the Mouse Light vessel, and return to Gravesend, fifty miles. In the race for second-class yachts, the Niagara was strongly opposed by the new boats, The Saint and The Penitent. The course for the smaller boats was the same as that for the larger, except that they rounded the West Oaze buoy instead of the Mouse Light vessel, making a course of forty-five miles.

The Satanita, without any bilge, and with nearly two tons less keel than she had in the Mediterranean, made common barges of the Britannia and the Ailsa in the reach over the fifty-mile course. Though the Satanita is ten feet longer than the Britannia, by the British new rule both boats are virtually weighted the same. The Satanita was sailed badly on the side, but she went like a torpedo catcher.

The Ailsa had her mainsail reefed, but the others carried full sail, and all had jibheaded topsails hoisted. In the free reach of twenty miles the Satanita beat the Britannia and the Ailsa nearly five minutes, and in going before the wind coming back she doubled her lead.

The Niagara's altered depth has lessened her stability. The Niagara got a bad start, and had to recross the line, yet she led at the half-distance.

In the race for the small raters, the Niagara was beaten by Mr. Frank Jameson's new yacht The Saint.

The Sachem off Bay Ridge.

Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams arrived off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse, at Bay Ridge, yesterafternoon. Commodore Adams and a party of friends coached to Port Jefferson on Wednesday and formally hoisted the flag on the Sachem. Early yesterday morning the yacht sailed out of Port Jefferson Harbor, and, with a fair wind, made a good run up the Sound.

Grand Marshall Woodruff.

The big parade on the Coney Island cycle path on June 27 will be led by Brooklyn's Park Commissioner, Timothy L. Woodruff, who has agreed to act as Grand Marshal on that occasion.

California Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.10	.12
Belcher	.67	.72
Best & Belcher	1.50	1.55
Bodie Consolidated	.78	.75
Bulwer	.40	.43
Challar	2.50	2.60
Consolidated Cal. & Va	2.95	3.20
Crown Point	.70	.75
Gould & Curry	*1.05	.18
Hale & Norcross	2.30	2.10
Mexican	.88	1.00
Mono	.13	.13
Ophir	1.75	2.10
Potosi	1.25	1.30
Savage	1.40	1.33
Sierra Nevada	1.05	1.15
Union Consolidated	.93	1.05
Utah	.22	.24
Yellow Jacket	.67	.70

*Asked.

The Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Mass., May 21.—There is no improvement in the wool market. Sales are small, the demand being limited, and amount for the week to only 1,800,000 lbs. Prices are low, and in favor of buyers. For Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces the demand is light, with small lots of X selling at 16c; XX at 17c; XX and above at 18c, and No. 1 at 19@20c per lb. Michigan X is slow at 15c. Fair sales of unwashed combing are reported at 14@15c, and clothing at 13@14c. Fine unwashed Ohio sold at 12c, and medium at 14@15c. Territory and similar wools are in fair demand, selling at 7@10c in the grease, and at 28@30c clean. New Spring Texas sold at 28@30c clean. California and Oregon wools are dull at 10@11c, or 30c clean. Pulled wools are dull, and in favor of buyers. Australian wool quiet, with sales of small lots at 17@23c, as to quality. There is more doing in foreign carpet wools.

BICYCLES.

The Luxurious Lockers, Marble Showers, Lounging Rooms and Airy Practice Halls OF THE Yellow Fellow Club are

FREE to all purchasers of STEARNS and TOURIST wheels, (either cash or installment.)

Located right at the Entrance to the Park, in Main Building of

The Tinkham Cycle Company,

306-310 West 59th St. Branch, No. 20 Warren St.

Good Things for Cyclists.

Our Friday and Saturday Sale of Clothing for Cyclists will continue this week. Here are some of to-day's bargains:

$1.50 Bicycle Bloomers. 100 prs. only. Former price, $3.00.
$4.50 Bicycle Suits. Only 250 of them. Were $7.50.
$1.50 Bicycle Pants. Worsted; 40 prs. only; formerly $4.
50c Bicycle Shirts. Cool Calcutta Cloth. Just the garment for cyclists.
98c Fine Golf-Bicycle Hose. Fine feet. 75 prs. only. Reduced from $2.00.

Fine Serge Coats; $10.00 kind, $2.50
Fine Serge Trousers; $8.00 kind, $2.50
Heather Mixtures All Wool Bicycle Hose. Cut from $1.00 to 50c
White Duck Trousers, deep hem; the $2.00 kind. 98c
Odd Flannel Outing Coats and Trousers; good value at $4.00 $1.50
Summer weight all wool Sweaters $1.50

BICYCLE SUNDRIES—Lamps, $1.25; Bells, 15 cents; Leather Saddles, 97 cents; Spalding Cyclometer, Christy Anatomical Saddle, the perfect saddle, recommended by physicians, price, $5.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126, 128, 130 Nassau St.

A Year Hence

What will be the value, a year from now, of the bicycle you propose to buy? No question about

Columbia Bicycles
Standard of the World

You can always sell a Columbia for a good price. Not so with other makes. Economy and pleasure go hand in hand in Columbias.

Art Catalogue free if you call. By mail for two 2-cent stamps. $100 to all alike.

We can deliver any model of Columbias or Hartfords at once.

Pope Manufacturing Co.
New-York Branch,
12 WARREN STREET.
Metropolitan Bicycling Co.,
Boulevard and 60th Street.
Columbia Riding Academy, Renting, Storage
Salesroom: 306 Fifth Avenue.

Orient Cycles To Rent

at 1,790 Broadway, New-York, and 1,216 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; they have 10 POINTS of peculiar merit that deserve your attention before buying. For sale at the above stores and at

WALTHAM MFG. CO., 240 Broadway.
Look at our SARACEN for $75.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Meets every requirement of home or office. Factory Prices.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD, BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURAN'S McLEAN & CO., 290 Broadway.

BICYCLES.

1,000 2D HAND BICYCLES.
Another big lot just purchased from the New-York State dealers for spot cash. Hartfords, Columbias, Victors, Remingtons, Liberties, Crescents, Gendrons, Ramblers, etc., ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION, AT $19, $25, $29, AND $35 EACH.
1,500 New '95 Models, $38 Each.
1,500 NEW '96 MODELS, VARIOUS MAKES.
WE UNDERSELL THEM ALL.
HERALD CYCLE CO.,
Basem't, nr. Beekman. 114 Nassau St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS VIA SOUND LINES.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

Kudson River by Day Light.

The Day Line Steamers "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY" will commence their regular trips to Albany and intermediate landings, on THURSDAY, MAY 28th.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Daily, (except Sundays.) Leaves Desbrosses St., N. R., 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) Leaves West 22d St., N. R., 3:30 P.M. (Saturdays, P. M.) FOR CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sundays, 9 A.M.

TIMES UP OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Amalfi, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Amalfi";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Port au Prince, Hayti, per steamship Avena; at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Vedra, (letters must be directed "per Vedra";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 3 PM for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Castle Eden.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Alene; at 12 M, per steamship Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 2 PM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Cartagena, via Curacao, per steamship Valencia; at $3 PM for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Sosette, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, connecting by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May $23 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May $23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May $25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May $29 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 15, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.

Trave, Tu., May 26,	10 AM	Saale, Sat., Je 13,	10 AM
Aller, Sat., May 30,	10 AM	Havel, Tu., Je 16,	10 AM
Spree, Tu., June 2,	10 AM	Trave, Tu., Je 23,	10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 9,	10 AM	Aller, Sat., June 27,	10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRI

AVERSE TO "CIVIL SERVICE"

SOME SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEN IN A LEAGUE.

Richard Cahill Says the Purpose Is to Abolish Present Methods—Thinks When a Man Turns Out and Works for His Party He Should Be Rewarded—All Nonsense, Says a Mr. Hoffman, Who Has Been on "Legible" Lists.

The "Anti-Civil Service League" of the Second Assembly District did not hold its first formal meeting last night owing to the smallness of the attendance. There were only 12 members present, where 100 had been promised to meet at the headquarters of the Second Assembly District, 1 Chambers Street.

Five of the members were playing cards when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES entered the hall. The party was soon reduced to four when Richard Cahill, the Chairman pro tem. of the Anti-Civil Service League left the game to explain matters to the reporter.

Mr. Cahill is a short, thin, wiry man, with a bristling reddish mustache. He said he had been a special agent for the defunct Excise Board, which expired under the provisions of the Raines law April 30. Since then he has taken up bill posting with a Mr. Harrington as his junior partner.

"They wear the people out around here attending meetings," he explained, "so that when a new thing is started they won't come. But wait till the cool weather comes and we'll have meetings all over the city."

"What do you want to do?" asked the reporter.

"We want to abolish the civil service," (sic,) replied Mr. Cahill. "It's no good. When a man turns out and works for his party on election day he deserves something for it. This is to be a non-partisan body. We propose to ask candidates for the Legislature whether they intend to vote to abolish civil service or not, and if they don't, to vote against them in a body."

"It's all nonsense," interrupted a respectably dressed middle-aged man. "I was on three 'legible' lists of the Custom House, municipal, and State civil service, and got none of them. They ask you: 'How far is it from New-York to Buffalo?' and 'If you dig a tank, how many million gallons of water will it hold?'—all rot, I say."

The speaker was a Mr. Hoffman, from an up-town Assembly district, where he was thinking of starting an Anti-Civil Service League of his own.

"We want them to begin," resumed Mr. Cahill, "by abolishing examinations for all places which pay $4 a day or under. What does a janitor want with knowing as much as a college graduate?"

"It's English, every bit of it," said a sleek, well-fed man with a fluent delivery, who, the reporter afterward learned, was Mr. McCabe, a labor agitator from Brooklyn. "The big fellows among the politicians want to be spared the trouble of looking after the men that help them in elections. Then they want to give all the good things to their third and fourth sons. Why don't they examine the big fellows themselves? Why don't they examine the Commissioners? Why don't they examine the President and make a clean sweep of it? Then there'd be a kick."

Save for Mr. Cahill, Mr. McCabe, Mr. Hoffman, and a friend of Mr. Cahill's, whom Mr. Cahill occasionally kicked on the shins to keep him quiet, the others present sat in glum silence. They were a typical Second Assembly District set, looking like men who were employed at manual labor during the day, and had cleaned themselves up after supper for a little political recreation.

"The civil service don't work fair," said Mr. Hoffman. "If a man is known to be a Platt man he has no chance of getting a job with the reform administration. I wrote to Col. Waring, asking for an examination, and he wrote back word that the 'legible' list would be full for a year. I'd show you his letter, only I lost it. What kind of civil service is that, I'd like to know?"

"When Commissioner Wright wanted eight keepers for the Corrections Department," said Mr. Cahill, "he had an examination. There were ten men on the list and the second was from this Assembly district. All the eight appointed were Harvey Andrews's men. He is the Assemblyman in the district where Mr. Wright lives. We sent to ask him why our man was not appointed, and he said that he was too small. How could a man be too small that had passed the doctor's civil service examination?"

"I drive a truck, and I never got my living out of politics," said Mr. Cahill's friend, "but if the bosses expect us to work for them at elections they must have some encouragement for us. How can they expect us to work for them for nothing. What we want is more specie and less civil service."

Mr. Cahill did not like the allusion to 'specie,' and intimated as much to his friend with his foot.

"Why don't they make this thing even," said Mr. Cahill. "Who ought to know most about the Raines law? Why, the Chief Clerk, of course. There are seventeen special Inspectors under the Raines law, all put into the civil service, at $100 a month, but the Chief Clerk's name is Jeroloman, a strong friend of George Hilliard, the Deputy Commissioner, and a Democrat, too. They make him give a bond and that exempts him from the civil service, and they pay him a fat salary. Anybody can get a bond signed."

During this conversation the reporter glanced from time to time at the roll of the Anti-Civil Service Reform of the Second Assembly District. It contained thirty-one names. Most of the names were written by the same hand, which was plainly not that of an easy writer. The addresses were set down as Doyers, Rose, Pearl, Mott, James, and Chambers Streets, in about the frequency of the order named.

Mr. Cahill finally said that he would not call the meeting to order last night, but would adjourn it one week in order to secure more opponents of "Civil Service."

LANDLORD PARKER IN COURT.

Mrs. John Martin Accuses Him of Felonious Assault.

Landlord T. L. Parker of the Mystic Flats, 123 West Thirty-ninth Street, was obliged to furnish $1,000 fall yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Mott in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for examination May 28 on a charge of felonious assault preferred against him by Mrs. John Martin. Mrs. Martin, through her lawyers, Howe & Hummel, will sue Mr. Parker for $25,000 damages for the assault and $50,000 for locking her in her apartments.

Mrs. Martin obtained a warrant for Mr. Parker's arrest yesterday morning, and Magistate Mott sent a court officer with her and lawyer Kaftenberg of Howe & Hummel's office to serve it, but Mr. Parker was not at the Mystic when they arrived. The Superintendent of the house at first refused to admit Mrs. Martin and her lawyer, but did so when threatened with arrest. They searched the building, but could not find Mr. Parker, and they then went to the office of his lawyers, Cardozo & Nathan, 120 Broadway, where they found him, and he was arrested. Lawyer Kaftenberg then returned to the Mystic Flats and demanded Mrs. Martin's trunks and other baggage. The Superintendent refused to give them up until Mr. Kaftenberg warned him that he would be held personally responsible for his action, and then he delivered them, and they were taken to the Sturtevant House, where Mrs. Martin was stopping.

Mr. Parker was arraigned in the police court later in the day, and was angry when informed that Mrs. Martin had regained possession of her trunks. Lawyer Nathan appeared in his behalf, and asked that the case be adjourned for one week. He said he could prove that Mrs. Martin was creating a disturbance merely to gain notoriety, and he wanted time to get witnesses. He said Mr. Parker merely acted on his rights and under his advice.

Magistrate Mott agreed to adjourn the case as requested, but fixed the bail at $1,000. Lawyer Nathan objected to such bail on the ground that his client was a reputable business man and should be more leniently dealt with. Magistrate Mott said the charge was felonious assault, and there was no reason why an exception should be made in favor of Mr. Parker any more than another man, and he refused to reduce the bail. He then paroled Mr. Parker for one hour to enable him to obtain the required amount, and Mr. Parker returned and deposited $1,000 cash with the Court.

Mrs. Martin left the Sturtevant House last evening and went to the Hotel Bartholdi, where she has engaged a suite of rooms. She says she hopes to be admitted to the bar next Fall, and also expects to go on the stage.

THE FUNERAL OF SAMUEL ENGEL.

Attended by Many Democratic and Republican Politicians.

The funeral of Samuel Engel, for many years President of the John J. O'Brien Association of the Eighth Assembly District, was held at 123 Ludlow Street yesterday afternoon, and was attended by over 2,000 people, including many Democratic and Republican politicians.

Among those present were ex-Police Commissioners John C. Sheehan and James J. Martin, Peter Meyer, Moses H. Grossman, Charles Z. Bernbaum, ex-Police Justice Koch, Thomas J. Bradley, ex-Assemblyman Wissig, Senator John F. Ahearn, Lawrence Delmour, August Gloistein, Julius Harburger, Charles, Alfred, and Louis Steckler, Civil Justice Roesch, Civil Justice Goldfogle, Aldermen Clancy and Noonan, ex-Police Justice John J. Ryan, Justice Giegerich, Register William Sohmer, and Assemblyman Otto Kempner.

The pall bearers were Harry S. Goldsmith, ex-Alderman Philip Benjaman, ex-Assemblyman Charles Smith, Bernard O'Rourke, John L. O'Brien, Henry Loewy, Assemblyman Charles Adler, and Robert A. Pinkerton.

The burial was in Bayside Cemetery, Long Island. In the funeral procession were members of the Tammany organization of the district, the German-American Association, the Republican Association of the district, the Cosmopolitan Club, and about ten other east side social organizations, of which Mr. Engel was a member.

Veterans Hold a Reunion.

The veterans of the Second Regiment, N. G. S. M., Eighty-second New-York Volunteers, held their annual entertainment and reunion last night at Mannerchor Hall, in East Fifty-sixth Street. About 400 persons were present. An excellent vaudeville entertainment was enjoyed. Gen. James R. O'Beirne delivered an address of welcome. Among those present were E. Macgowan, John W. Dempsey, Henry H. Derr, John Boyle, Daniel Powell, Joseph Hyde, James Ross, Charles H. Bixley, George Ross, Daniel Powell, and John T. Pryer.

Night Captain McHale Resigns.

Night Captain McHale of Bellevue Hospital resigned last night, and was relieved from duty. It is said that political reasons are the only ones that causes him to offer his resignation. Capt. McHale was appointed about three years ago. Before his appointment as Night Captain he was employed at the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

72 MADISON AV.—Suites of furnished rooms for rent. Mrs. C. K. PARKER.

MADISON AV., 120.—Large and small rooms, en suite or singly; also parlor floor, three rooms and bath; breakfast if desired; private baths; references.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; LARGE CLOSET; running water; private family; for gentleman. 30 West 35th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable young couple to take care of a private house for the Summer or longer if needed. For further particulars apply at 457 West 30th St., Daly's bell.

CARETAKER.—For family going in the country, or house for sale or rent, or under repairs; best reference from former employers. Caretaker, 50 West 69th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wants to place young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid; can be very highly recommended; willing to assist with other work; three years' reference. 116 East 37th St., between 12 and 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress. Present employer can be seen, from 9 to 11, 40 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid, or parlormaid; Newport preferred; best New-York and Newport references; good sewer. 621 2d Av., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Scotch Protestant in a Christian family as chambermaid or waitress in a quiet family; best of city reference. 152 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent and experienced person as chambermaid and to assist with children; four years' best reference. A. S., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady desires place for young Norwegian girl as chambermaid and waitress or do light housework; seen Thursday, before 11. 347 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress or assist with growing children; city references. 301 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as competent chambermaid and do waiting; willing; city or country; best city references. 165 East 85th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, American born, speaking French, as chambermaid or to care for grown children; very neat sewer; first-class reference. E. F., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, Friday, present employer, 138 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid in a gentleman's family; willing to assist in waiting; best reference; wages, $20. M. S., care Howard, 162 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; nine years' best city reference. 308 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city reference. 33 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid, to assist with sewing; three years' personal reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; city or country; best references. 1,828 2d Av.; Marker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Has six years' reference. S. H., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid with first-class city reference. Can be seen at Mrs. A. Steinway's, 30 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, will assist with waiting; six years' reference. Call at present employer's, 114 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a quiet and respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid. Inquire Friday, at present employer's, 142 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an adaptable girl as chambermaid or waitress; Scotch Protestant. Brown, 9 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class English Protestant in private family; best references. 8 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid; good city reference. 153 East 31st St., Friend's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman in a private family; best references. 565 3d Av., Cushin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a position for her chambermaid; English Protestant, whom she can highly recommend. 819 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; willing and obliging. 202 East 22d St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference; present employer. 59 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; assist with sewing; three years' personal references. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to country wishes to place a competent chambermaid; assist with waiting. Call, two days, at 30 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; city references. 39 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In a private family; four years' city references. M. S., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady recommends chambermaid; neat and capable in her work. 17 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid in a private family; best city references. 28 West 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID. — First-class; best city reference. 1 East 33d St.

Cooks.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—Ten years' reference from last employer. 207 West 62d St.; O'Neill's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in private family; references. Coleman, 112 East 108th St.

COOK.—By young Hungarian woman as first cook; has had two years' experience as chef. 216 East 3d St.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman in private family; doesn't object to the country; best city reference. 468 8th Av., rear.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; would not object to a little washing; highly recommended; city or country. 595 3d Av., second floor.

COOK—By a good cook in all its branches; seven years' references. Can be seen at present employer's, 17 West 48th St.; call from 10 to 12.

COOK.—By a good cook. Call, from 12 to 2, Thursday, 21st, present employer's, 9 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a quiet, respectable Swedish girl as cook. Inquire Friday, at present employer's, 142 West 57th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress in private family; city references. 214 East 84th St., Degenan's bell.

COOK.—First-class; wages, $30 to $35; thoroughly understands her business; city references; where kitchenmaid is kept. K. L., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-rate French cook; age, 33; personal references, good wages required. A. B., care of Mrs. Marino, 568 7th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; best city reference. M. H., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Scotch girl as cook; city references. 471 Columbus Av., Price's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a good situation for her cook. 20 East 69th St.

COOK.—Swedish; disengaged the 25th. Can be seen at present employer's, 707 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable middle-aged women; Protestants; one good cook and first-class laundress; no objection to doing shirts; the other to do up-stairs work; city preferred; first-class reference. Call, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at 165 East 77th St.; ring third bell, east side.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; three years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country for Summer months. Can be seen for two days, at 214 East 36th St.

COOK—WAITRESS—By two girls together; one as cook and laundress, the other as waitress and chambermaid; city or country; have best city references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two sisters; one as first-class cook and the other as first-class laundress; five years' reference for one and sixteen years' for the other. M. M., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—By two girls; to go together; one as first-class cook; other as waitress and chambermaid or first-class waitress alone; good city reference. Call, 10 to 4, at 1,600 Lexington Av., (101st St.)

COOK.—By an expert Southerner; venison, bear meat, ices, creams; all kinds of baking and preserving; elegant dishes from what others throw away; no cards. 449 West 52d St., Shriver.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, Swedish, for private family, where there is kitchenmaid; very best city references. 670 6th Av., care Mrs. Petersen.

COOK.—As excellent family cook; good bread and biscuit baker; wages, $20 to $25; seven years' reference from last place. S. W., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; no objection to the country. 188 Columbus Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By good cook, with best references; to go to the country; will be disengaged June 1. Can be seen at present employer's, 14 West 53d St., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable German girls; in small American family; one as cook; the other as chambermaid; country preferred. 201 East 55th St.

COOK, &c.—A lady desires to place an excellent cook and plain washer; disengaged first week in June. Can be seen at 113 West 48th St.; present employer's.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city references; a home is wanted. Mary, 1,152 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. M. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent young American woman; good cook and laundress; private family; city or country; personal reference. Browning, 752 Columbus Av., 97th St.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook in American family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference; country; Lenox preferred. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook by day or week, or do washing by day, or down-stairs cleaning; personal reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6. J. G.

COOK.—By excellent cook and baker; understands care of milk and butter; good reference from last place; country preferred. 230 West 18th St., rear, first floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook in private family; understands her business; wages, $20 to $25; city reference. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a cook, Protestant, whom she can recommend. Call, for two days, 67 East 55th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; or as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. D., 3 East 72d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By north German young lady; teaches German, French, English, and music; for the Summer in the country as teacher or companion for board only; highest references. Literature, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By educated, experienced North German nursery governess, to take entire charge of children; eleven years' first-class references. W., 854 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper and manager in fine family, club, or hotel; capable; kind to children; unexceptionable reference; city or country. Housekeeper, 159 West 45th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl in small family, or cook, wash, and iron, where another girl is kept; city or country; best reference. G., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework; good city reference. 325 East 36th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to help in American family; day or week; first-class city reference. 235 West 32d St., care Mr. Hopkins.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By experienced girl as first kitchenmaid or plain cook in private family; city reference; wages, $20. G. M., care Mrs. Oliver, 102 East 52d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class Frenchwoman of middle age; seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; experienced in all her duties; highest reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thorough, competent, reliable maid; good linguist, dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; highest references. P. W., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French person; seamstress, dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city or country; highest reference. Agathe, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; good packer; best city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Masseuse; a place for the Summer; good reference. Masseuse, Box 312 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; young ladies' or growing children; good reference. C. K., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a refined French maid; fluent German and English; artistic dressmaker and hairtrimmer; to one lady to travel; best references. Janitress, 42 West 60th St.

MAID.—By a first-class maid and seamstress, or would assist with grown children or chamberwork; first-class city references. 595 3d Av.; ring second bell.

MAID.—By a reliable North German as maid to elderly lady or lady with children; willing to assist with light chamberwork; city reference. M. L., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid; competent seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; seven years' personal reference from last place. K. Stanford, 125 East 104th St.

MAID.—To wait on lady or young ladies; is a good sewer; thoroughly competent; can take full charge. B. V., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French Swiss Protestant as maid to young ladies; no objection to light chamberwork. M. O., 668 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; private family; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family, and assist with chamberwork, or as laundress alone; first-class city reference. McCabe's bell, 324 Columbus Av., near 75th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at present employer's, 40 West 54th St.; no cards desired.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress in a private family; city or country. 19 West 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable, well-recommended girl as laundress. 142 West 57th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. B., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; take full charge; thoroughly competent; bottle baby; willing, obliging; two years' best city reference from last place. 109 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By a professional nurse; accustomed to ocean travel; would go as companion; familiar with all parts of Europe and this country; not seasick; highest city references. N., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent Frenchwoman as infant's or young child's nurse; take charge from birth; many years' experience; highest city references. 102 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By North German, refined and educated, as nurse to children; competent to take charge entirely; five years' references. B. B., Box 197 Times.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as nurse to wait on sick or invalid; take charge of baby; city reference. 204 East 44th St.; ring McCormack's bell.

NURSE.—By professional nurse; best references; terms moderate. P. N., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French person, Protestant, as competent nurse for growing children; good sewer; best city reference. J. F., 221 West 34th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable young German girl to take care of children; very good seamstress; best city reference. 1,540 2d Av., store.

NURSE.—By young French girl, just arrived, as nurse; good seamstress; does not speak English. J. P., 251 West 24th St.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for growing children; just arrived; doesn't speak English. M. P., 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By competent North German nurse in fine American family; reference given. 124 West 55th St.

NURSE.—By young American girl as nurse to children; city reference. Sadie Girvin, 1,028 1st Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a good situation for a thoroughly competent baby's nurse; one who is capable of taking entire charge, or would take position as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Apply, by letter, or in person, to Mrs. George L. Nichols, 331 West 89th St.

NURSE.—To young children; will do sewing; highly respectable; good city reference. Jessie, Box 379 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By refined North German as nurse to one or two children. D. C., Box 168 Times.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, SEAMSTRESS, or LADY'S Maid.—Good references; will be disengaged June 1. Can be seen at present employer's, 14 West 53d St., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly competent seamstress and chambermaid; accustomed to sewing with dressmaker; highly recommended by present employer. 130 East 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German girl, speaks French fluently, an experienced seamstress, employment in good family, with grown-up children; also willing to go as lady's maid. Present employer, 6 West 9th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Lady closing her house desires to place a most excellent waitress; good carver; understands the care of silver, and is thoroughly competent. Present employer's, 6 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl in private family going to country for Summer; can fill butler's place; highest reference. E. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a neat Protestant; waitress and chambermaid; in private family; good personal city reference. 235 West 19th St., Room 9, care Borss.

WAITRESS.—By a North Ireland girl in private family as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; good references. M., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish waitress; thoroughly competent; has the best city references. 257 West 32d St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By competent Protestant waitress; assist with chamberwork; private family; best city references. McCready, 309 West 13th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires to place her waitress; one whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, at present employer's, 121 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a small private family; three years' city reference from last place. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl, first-class waitress, in private family; best city reference from last place. 31 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—By young, respectable Protestant girl as waitress; best city reference. Mrs. Dieterarch, 429 East 59th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; best city reference. K. M., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; small, first-class family. Can be seen, from 12 to 1, at 33 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her waitress; thoroughly competent and trustworthy. 11 West 9th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—Inquire, Thursday, from 12 to 2, at present employer's, 9 East 33d St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—By a young lady; few more customers at her home or out; élite only. Miss Helen, 26 West 27th St., near Broadway.

TO EUROPE.—Englishwoman would give services in exchange for passage; good sailor. Annie, Box 305 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; thoroughly competent; age, 28; height, 5 feet 10 inches; total abstainer; first-class city personal references; good appearance; leaving through family going to Europe. F. L., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly competent and reliable; it a good valet; has excellent reference from first-class city families; will be personally recommended by last employer. J. A. S., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly trained English servant; excellent recommendations; keeps silver in splendid order; valets neatly; disengaged 23d; lady can be seen. Walter, Box 309 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler, speaking good English; four years last situation; permanent place in country; best references. Henry G., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an experienced Englishman, where parlormaid or second man is kept; two years in this country; excellent references. C. N., 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; understands his duties in every respect; has long and satisfactory city references. Present employer's, 584 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class colored butler in private family; thoroughly understands his business; reference. Can be seen at 516 Madison Av. Butler; no cards.

BUTLER.—In a gentleman's establishment; one or more footmen; experienced Englishman; age 32; height, 6 feet; excellent valet; two years' personal reference; just left. Dosen, 743 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Swede in private family; perfectly honest and sober; best city and personal references. C. Dalin, care of R. Souchy, 413 East 58th St.

BUTLER.—By very reliable young French Swiss; competent in all branches; sober, willing; city or country; city references. L. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—By Englishman in a private family; age, 25; good waiterman; good city character; disengaged. Advertiser, 69 West 56th St.

BUTLER.—Competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently, with first-class reference. J. S., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Swede; private family; perfectly honest and sober; first-class city and personal reference. C. Dalin, care Suchy, 413 East 58th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class German butler in a private family; thoroughly experienced and first-class city references. 154 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed and useful man; willing and obliging; small wages. 78 West 48th St., care of janitor.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; 5 feet 9 inches; present employer can be seen. Featherstone, 1 Park Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class man; can be highly recommended. 28 West 52d St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—Is good valet; Frenchman; speaks little English; good references. Caron, 100 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—A lady about leaving town desires to find a position for a butler, whom she can recommend. 15 East 57th St.

BUTLER.—In private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept, present employer can be seen. P. G., 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure a position for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. 27 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly versed in his duties; best city reference. A. J., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady recommends her butler; has ten years' reference. 17 East 47th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By respectable man and wife to take care of gentleman's house for the Summer; reference. 214 East 84th St., two flights, front. Mrs. Degnan.

CARETAKERS.—By married couple; German; would take care of a private house for the Summer. George, 83 West 32d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By an excellent chef for private family, with best of reference. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman would like to secure a position for his coachman, whom he would highly recommend; reasons are, giving up horses. J. J. S., 152 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' first-class personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man who can make himself generally useful; understands care of fine horses and carriages; with first-class English reference. W. L., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man; willing to make himself generally useful; country place preferred; personal and written reference. E. M., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Will be found willing and obliging; city or country; five years' reference from last place; employer can be seen. E. D., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young Englishman; age, 30; is a trained groom; willing and obliging; leaving on account of death; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Permanent situation desired by a thoroughly experienced single man; age thirty; English; three years' city references. Industry, care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going abroad is desirous of obtaining situation for a competent coachman. Apply or address Mr. McPherson, 657 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man (Protestant) as coachman and useful man; strictly temperate, and thoroughly competent horseman. Box 229 Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—English; single; neat appearance; experienced, careful, stylish driver; excellent references. Reynolds, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; held good city places; refer to former employers; no objection to country. R. S., 778 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to recommend his coachman; English; single; medium size; best of reference. 70 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; disengaged about June 1; lived four years with present employer, who can tell. P. C., 215 East 40tht St.

COACHMAN.—Generally useful; care for horses, cows, garden, lawns, &c.; reference. Coachman, 119 Oliver St., Newark.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man that understands the business; city or country; will be acceptable. 5 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class family coachman; excellent references for business and sobriety. 288 Alexander Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; 33; no children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; strictly temperate and reliable; willing, obliging, neat, and orderly; highly recommended; city or country; wife as chambermaid or lady's maid, if so desired. Y. A., 3 Dean St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Married; childless; thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable metropolitan recommendations; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; country preferred; expectations moderate. William, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; on gentleman's place; must have conveniences for housekeeping; reliable and experienced in every respect; present employer can be seen; disengaged May 28. J. Whalen, 29 West 115th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness; fifteen years' unsurpassed recommendations from prominent (accessible) families; temperate. Experienced, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN.—House; useful man; thoroughly experienced; 14 years' unexceptionable recommendations, prominent family; temperate; industrious, faithful, courteous; permanency preferred to high wages. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent, experienced, single young man; thoroughly capable city driver; six years' personal, written references of highest character, to which my employer will certify. L. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced single young man; Protestant; thoroughly capable city driver; neat appearance; five years' highest personal and written references. A., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; careful driver; willing and obliging; speaks English, German, and Spanish; city or country; first-class references. R. Steiner, northwest corner Tinton Av. and 168d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman contemplating European trip highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, courteous, stylish-appearing, married man; skillful, careful driver. Dr. Fowler, 38 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent, trustworthy man; married; no incumbrance; will be found sober, honest, willing, obliging; six years' personal city reference from last employer. John, 1,560 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; thoroughly understands the duties of first-class establishment; highest personal and written references; city or country. R. J., care of E. Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A lady going to Europe wishes to get a place for her coachman; a good, careful driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class personal references. 238 West 54th St. Knickerbocker.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a German on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of lawns, flowers, and place generally; not horses or cows; wages, $18; best references given. O. M., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—First-class; married; one child; age, 42; competent in all branches; take charge of gentleman's place; best references. M., care J. Jenny, 19 West 28th St.

GARDENER.—French; married; one child; as head gardener; competent in all branches; take charge of gentleman's place; personal references. Moulin, 224 West 33d St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German, married, no children, best reference, to take charge of gentleman's place. Gardener, 77 Bank St., Morristown, N. J.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class; single; German; with best references; in private place. C. H. Franckel, 325 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—Single; first-class vegetable grower and florist; care lawns, drives, walks; can milk, be useful; best reference. C., 1,486 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM.—English; strictly understands his duties; neat, clean; good appearance; first-class personal reference; city or country. Edwards, 342 Amsterdam Av.

GROOM.—By young man who understands the care of horses and harness; good recommendation. P. B., 122 West 54th St.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—First-class; good driver; best city references from present employer. 244 West 69th St.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands the care of horses and harness; good reference. P. B., 122 West 54th St.

GROOM or STABLE HELP.—By young Englishman; references. C. W. Roos, 244 East 89th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man in private family; age, 24; first-class city reference; disengaged May 16; present employer can be seen. Call or address, two days, 32 West 35th St. John.

SECOND MAN.—Or single-handed; by young man; Scotch; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands all household duties, waiting, silver, &c. W. R., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly competent in all household duties; first-class references. H. B., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede; family going abroad. Can be seen at present employer's, 43 West 54th St.

SECOND MAN.—English, who thoroughly understands his duties; can have excellent references, J. P., 21 East 31st St., care J. S. Jones.

SECOND MAN.—Highly recommended; six years' reference from two families, by letter. A. H., care Mrs. Ryan, 303 East 46th St.

SECOND MAN.—English; age 24; experienced; excellent references; good appearance. H. B., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BURIED UNDER THE WALLS

THREE PERSONS KILLED BY COLLAPSE OF A BUFFALO BUILDING.

Twelve Injured, of Whom One Will Die—Portion of Block Undergoing Repairs Tumbles to the Street—Belonged to Brown Brothers & Co. of This City—Report that Collapse Was Due to Carelessness on Part of Contractors.

BUFFALO, May 21.—A section of the Seneca Street front of Brown's Building collapsed at 9:25 o'clock this morning, burying a score of persons in the ruins.

Three persons were killed and twelve were injured, one of whom will die. The body of William P. Straub, a contractor, is in the ruins.

The Dead.

The dead are:
GRIFFITH, JENNIE, cashier in a barber shop.
METZ, GEORGE, a barber.
STRAUB, WILLIAM P., contractor; body still in the ruins.

The Injured.

The following are among the injured:
ADAMS, JAMES, mason; scalp wounds and injured hip.
ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, steamfitter; scalp wounds and body bruised.
BULLARD, JOSEPH, plasterer; injured internally.
FORMAL, FRITZ, laborer; badly bruised.
HAWKE, S. L., carpenter; skull fractured, will die.
LANGDON, JACOB, barber; scalp torn and and body.
MURPHY, EDWARD, plasterer; right arm injured.
O'BRIEN, MICHAEL, carpenter; wrenched back and scalp wounds.
RICKMAN, JACOB, barber; injured about head and bond.

Brown's Building was one of the city's landmarks. It stood on the corner of Main and Seneca Streets. The building was filled with offices, many of which were occupied, and on the ground floor on both Main and Seneca Streets were stores occupied by merchants. The Western Union Telegraph Company left the building a few weeks ago, and the owners of the block began the work of remodeling and strengthening it. On the Seneca Street side workmen were engaged in putting in place new columns and beams and new foundations.

Nos. 8 and 10 Seneca Street were unoccupied, the principal alterations being made at that point. No. 12 was occupied as a barber's shop by George Seinert, and No. 14 by James Clegg's jewelry store and Thomas Jones's news stand. The offices on the floors above were nearly all tenanted, and altogether there were probably fifty persons in the collapsed section. There was no warning of falling plaster or creaking timbers. The walls fell with a crash, taking down roof and ceiling with them.

Iron columns were twisted as though they had been soft wires. Heavy wooden beams were torn to pieces like paper. Pillars of brick crumbled to pieces, not strong enough to resist the weight that had fallen upon them.

Here and there could be seen persons who had not been caught in the falling débris rushing to places of safety. The outer wall fell into the street, burying those who had not had time to escape.

A cloud of dust arose from the débris, hiding the ruins from sight and covering the people in the street. The Fire Department was called, and with the police and workmen who came rushing to the fallen building the work of rescue was begun. Some of those who had been in the building were saved, almost miraculously, having been penned in by the falling timbers and walls. They were taken out as speedily as possible and received surgical attention.

In Seinert's barber's shop were nine barbers, the girl cashier, and several customers. When the crash came all rushed for the front door, but the falling bricks drove them to the rear, where an alley leads to Washington Street. Those in front rushed into the alley only to be met by the falling rear walls, under which Metz was buried and killed. The others crouched in a corner of the shop until the avalanche ceased, when they made their way out. The cashier had her desk in the front part of the shop inside a wire cage. She was unable to get out of it in time to join the others and perished beneath the fallen wall.

The experience of the occupants of No. 14 was somewhat similar to that of those in the barber's shop, but all escaped without injury.

In Nos. 8 and 10 were probably twenty workmen, including steamfitters, ironworkers, carpenters, and plasterers. Nearly all of the men were caught in the falling walls and floors and buried in the ruins. The tenants on the upper floors had many narrow escapes, but so far as known the full of them succeeded in making their escape.

The rescuers at 10 o'clock removed a heavy timber, and Robert Cassler, eighteen years of age, brother of the contracting steamfitter, crawled out, uninjured.

The wreckers half an hour later uncovered the foot of one man, and then the arms of another. The bodies of both were hidden completely by great piles of brick, mortar, and timber. They were Edward Murphy and Joseph Bullard. They were dug out just before noon.

Groans of injured and imprisoned men could be heard here and there in the ruins, and served to guide the searchers, and every little while a victim was dragged out and taken in an ambulance to one of the hospitals, until all who could be seen or heard had been rescued.

The search for the missing began then, and the ruins were worked over in the hope of finding the bodies of Contractor Straub and Jennie Griffith, who were known to be somewhere among the mass of wreckage.

Straub was seen in the doorway of No. 10 just before the collapse, and the search for him was pursued in that vicinity, while that for the girl cashier was confined to the ruins of the barber's shop. The body of Miss Griffith was found at 6 o'clock. Straub's body has not yet been found.

The Commissioners of Public Works will make a thorough investigation of the accident. A permit was issued for the alterations on April 2, with the warning that the utmost care must be used, as the building was such an old structure. It is owned by Brown Brothers & Co., the New-York bankers. A determined effort will be made to fix the responsibility of the disaster, which is said to be due to criminal negligence.

One of the iron workers who was employed in the remodelling of the building when it fell says that the contractors are to blame. According to his story, early this morning they knocked out the supports in the cellar, thus practically removing the foundation of the building. The store fronts had been removed to be replaced with cast-iron fronts.

If this story is true, the entire weight of the front wall rested on a single iron pillar, the bottom of which rested on the sidewalk. The sidewalk was supported by small crumbling pillars unable to withstand great weight. When the supports in the basement were knocked away, the weight of the front was thrown on to the single pillar in the centre. The sidewalk fell beneath its weight and the crash followed without an instant's warning.

None of the contractors will talk for publication, and the agents of the buildings also decline to answer questions.

The Coroner has summoned a jury, and will begin his inquiry Monday.

One of the results of the accident will probably be that the entire block will be condemned and ordered torn down. The walls of the structure still standing are bulged to an extent which makes another collapse not improbable.

Stand for Col. Waring's Parade.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department will have a reviewing stand for the parade of his men, notwithstanding the adverse action of the Board of Aldermen. He declares that he will have the stand, not on a public street or ground controlled by the Aldermen, but will put it on the space between the iron railing and the stone wall of the Forty-second Street reservoir. This space is under the control of the Department of Public Works. The managers of the Hotel Brunswick have written to Commissioner Waring, offering him the use of the balcony of the hotel for a reviewing stand.

Killilea Sent to High Bridge.

Capt. Killilea, who was acquitted of bribery and restored to duty, was assigned by Acting Deputy Chief Cortright yesterday to the command of the High Bridge Precinct. Sergt. Moynihan, who was Acting Captain there, was placed in charge of the Yorkville Court squad.

DEATH OF MORRIS SIMMONDS.

Was the Oldest Theatrical Agent and Pioneer in Circuit Making.

Morris Simmonds, who was the oldest theatrical agent in this country, died of heart disease Wednesday night, in his home, 26 West Ninety-seventh Street. He had been ill for several months, but attended to his business as a member of the firm of Simmonds & Brown, theatrical agents, Broadway and Thirtieth Street, until ten days ago.

Mr. Simmonds was unique in the theatrical business before present methods and keen competition began to gridiron the country with routes.

He was born in Baltimore in 1838. When he reached school age, he was sent to England, and spent several years in a private school in Brighton. He was in Australia when he was fifteen years old—a youthful victim of the gold fever, which had then just broken out.

He remained in Australia several years, and then came to this country. He became Treasurer of the Pike Opera House in Cincinnati during the season of 1863 and 1864, and in the following season, besides looking after the finances of the theatre, he attended to its management. He was in charge of the house when it was burned in 1865.

His first venture as the manager of a road attraction was with the Hanlons, Thomas, Frederick, and Edward, who were known as "The Midgets." In those days the circuits covered by the theatrical companies of to-day were not even thought of. Combinations that began a season and played it to a finish, or until misfortune overtook them, were unknown. Companies were gathered together and taken to half a dozen cities. Then came disbandment, to be followed soon, perhaps, by the organization of another company to amuse the public in the same way, and with the same end.

Mr. Simmonds, in 1867, came to New-York and purchased from Harry Wall the dramatic agency that had been started by Wall and Sherry Corbyn, and, with Ben Lowell, opened an agency at 609 Broadway, on the west side, just below Houston Street. This partnership with Mr. Lowell lasted until 1874, when it was dissolved. Mr. Simmonds then opened an agency of his own at 10 Union Square, where he remained five years.

During all this time he did not confine himself to booking and securing places for actors and actresses. He became interested in many attractions, and managed many of the most prominent actors of the day.

He was the pioneer of the theatrical circuit, confining himself, however, almost entirely to the East. He was the first manager in this country of the elder Sothern, for whom he organized several companies, taking them, in the way already described, to a few of the best cities, each trip lasting five or six weeks.

He had as members of his companies Lotta, Frank Chanfrau, Maggie Mitchell, and dozens of others equally prominent. He represented in business matters Adelaide Neilson, Tom Thumb, Charles Arnold, the elder Salvini, Louis James, Frederick Warde, and was for years John McCullough's only agent.

Mr. Simmonds formed with Col. T. Allston Brown, who was associated with him at the time of his death. Col. Brown, who, by the death of his partner, becomes the oldest theatrical agent in the United States, was then conducting an agency at 9 West Fourth Street. The new firm joined the up-town progress of things theatrical, and took offices at 863 Broadway, just above Seventeenth Street. The agency was kept there for three years, and it prospered. It was removed May 1, 1881, to 1,166 Broadway, and April 25, 1889, to 1,227 Broadway, the present location.

Business was transacted there for most of the leading managers of the city and country, and the firm built a magnificent reputation among the members of the theatrical profession for the soundness of the contracts it secured. Managers whose absolute probity was not known were obliged to give proof of the value of engagements and their ability to pay before the firm would take a step toward making a contract.

Mr. Simmonds will be buried Sunday in Cypress Hill Cemetery. Services will be held in the morning in his house, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise of the Congregation Bnai Jeshurun, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, of which Mr. Simmonds was a member, officiating. The funeral will be attended by representatives of New-York Lodge, F. and A. M., Scottish Rite Lodge, Mecca Temple, and Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Simmonds left a wife and a son, Edward, who is twenty-one years old.

WOMEN WHO DO NOT WANT TO VOTE.

First Annual Report Showing What Their Organization Has Done.

The New-York State Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women has issued its first annual report. This report gives the reason for the association's organization, on April 8, 1895, and gives an account of the work done during the year.

The women opposed to the franchise for women formed a temporary organization at the time of the Constitutional Convention, when the women suffragists were working so earnestly for their cause. The anti-suffragists disbanded at the close of the convention, but the following year called together members of their former committees and formed this permanent organization to counteract the efforts of the equal suffragists whom they found to be still working quietly and effectually with the Legislature.

Since the organization has become known letters have been received from twenty States expressing sympathy and encouragement, and asking information.

The association is sub-divided into auxiliaries in each judicial district of the State, with the principal city in each for the headquarters. The associations formed in cities and towns are called branches, and report to the auxiliary headquarters of the district. Eight branches have been formed in this city. Schenectady, Syracuse, Binghamton, Rochester, and Buffalo are not organized. The women in those cities prefer to register themselves as members, and "are ready to take up the active work necessary to defeat legislation, should an emergency occur." The report says the association has as a reason for its existence the determination to make such emergencies impossible.

The expenses of the work have been met by contributions of friends, and the dues of $3 each received from the 100 women who form the standing committee. The dues pay the expenses of the Secretary of the association. Other expenses include printing, typewriting, postage, and expressage. With all expenses paid, the association has a balance in the treasury of $218.72 to continue the work.

The officers of the association are: Executive Committee—Chairman, Mrs. Francis M. Scott; Treasurer, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, 9 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. George White Field, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler; Secretary—Mrs. George Phillips; Finance Committee—Chairman, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge; Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Miss Julia Wells; Chairmen of the Auxiliaries—Brooklyn, Mrs. Lyman Abbott; Mount Vernon, Mrs. Joseph S. Wood; Albany, Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell; Chairmen Branches Central Association—Miss Louise Griswold, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. Hanford, and Mrs. Munroe Smith.

In addition to these officers are the members of the standing committee, among whom are Mrs. Cornelius R. Agnew, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. H. H. Boyesen, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Richard M. Irwin, Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, and Mrs. Edward Payson Terhune.

The membership in the association throughout the State is 12,324.

Brooklyn's Water Supply Inspected.

City Works Commissioner Willis, Chief Engineer Peter Milne, Engineer Verona, and the Water and Drainage Committee of the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn visited the Brooklyn pumping station, reservoir, and watersheds at Massapequa, Merrick, Millburn, Rockville Centre, and Hempstead, L. I. It was the first time Commissioner Willis had inspected the plant. From Massapequa, Brooklyn is receiving 6,000,000 gallons daily, and it is expected that when the plant is extended that at least 25,000,000 gallons will come from the watershed.

BOUGHT STOCKS OUTRIGHT

J. M. WATERBURY TELLS OF HIS PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.

He Does Not Think He Ever Speculated in Wall Street on Margins—Lists of Jewelry and Real Estate Transferred by Him to His Wife—His Examination in Supplementary Proceedings Not Yet Finished by Jacob Marks.

The examination of James M. Waterbury, formerly President of the Cordage Trust, in supplementary proceedings, brought by Baring, Magoun & Co., the bankers, who have a judgment against him for $131,000, was continued yesterday by Jacob Marks, in the Special Term room of Part V. of the Supreme Court.

"Have you produced a list of your stock holdings in the S. O. S. Bag Company?" Mr. Waterbury was asked.

"No," he replied. "I find that I never held or owned any of that stock. My firm had several thousand shares of the par value of $25."

"Are you able to state how many shares the firm held?"

"No; the books will show."

"What became of that stock?"

"It was transferred to the Waterbury & Marshall Company."

"Have you the list of property you transferred to your wife?"

"Yes," said Mr. Waterbury, who produced the list.

"Have you made out a list of the amounts of money you have received from your wife?"

"Yes; here it is," said Mr. Waterbury.

Mr. Waterbury produced the list of jewelry which he sold to his wife. It is as follows: One dozen gold studs, 4 pearl studs, 1 cat's-eye stud, 3 pair sleeve buttons, 4 cigarette cases, 6 matchboxes, 2 rings, 1 gold watch chain, 1 gold pencil, 1 gold knife, 1 gold watch, and some trinkets of no value.

"What did she pay you for this jewelry?" Mr. Waterbury was asked.

"I sold it to her in part consideration for an advance of $7,250 she made to me," he answered.

"What was the value of the jewelry?"

"About $2,500."

Mr. Waterbury's list of property given to his wife is as follows. The property all came from his father's estate, and the values given represent his one-fourth interest:

Property in Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn	$25,000
Farm in town of Jamaica	5,000
Elwood Farm, Dix Hills, L. I.	500
Property on Fresh Pond Road, Newtown.	400
Union County, N. J., farm	550
29 Grand Street, Brooklyn	1,250
Plot in Westchester	500
906 Bergen Street, Brooklyn	375
Philadelphia, three houses and lots, subject to $7,000 mortgage, equity	125
Farm, Monroe (County, N. Y.	125
Fresh Pond property, 75x100	250
Washington, D. C., property	2,250
Total	$36,325

Mr. Waterbury then testified at considerable length as to various sums of money loaned to him by his wife, in consideration of which he transferred at different times the several parcels of property.

"Was there not an understanding that you were to have the property back?" Mr. Waterbury was asked.

"No," he replied.

"When did you first become a member of the firm of S. Waterbury & Co.?"

"When I left college, in 1874. My father gave me a one-eighth interest," he said. Mr. Waterbury afterward purchased a one-eighth share.

"What was the value of your father's estate?"

"It was $1,000,000," Mr. Waterbury said. "I received a quarter interest."

Mr. Waterbury was asked a number of questions as to how much of his father's real estate had been sold and how much of the personal property. He said that the books of the estate would show. He could not answer off-hand.

"In a deed of May 5, 1893, you conveyed property to your wife in consideration of love and affection and $5. Did you get the $5?" Mr. Waterbury was asked.

"My best impression is that I did," he replied.

Mr. Marks then questioned Mr. Waterbury about the consideration in each deed. He answered that in all cases he received the purchase price from his wife, except for the deed of May 5, 1893, which conveyed the Westchester house. This property he gave to his wife as a birthday present.

"Who fixed the values of the property?" Mr. Waterbury was asked.

"I did," Mr. Waterbury replied. He said that his wife usually paid for the property by check. He did not keep an account of money loaned by his wife to him, but he had a list made up from memory. He said that in 1888 he conveyed some land to the Country Club and Land Association, of which he was President.

"The express consideration was $83,000, was it not?"

"It was; I had no interest in it. The title merely passed through me. I got the title from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, I think."

"Did you not convey some Brooklyn property to the Marshall Paper Company?"

Mr. Waterbury recollected that he did convey the Brooklyn property to the Marshall Paper Company.

"What was the consideration for the transfer?"

"It was $175,000, which I owed Mr. Marshall," Mr. Waterbury said. "The $75,000 was due as a part payment for a one-eighth interest, and $100,000 was a loan to tide me over."

"Had you ever made any previous payments for the one-eighth interest?"

"Yes, two of $50,000 each."

"Did you convey another plot of land in Brooklyn to Waterbury & Co., in 1894, for the benefit of L. Waterbury & Co.'s creditors?"

"Yes," Mr. Waterbury said. "The land was subject to a mortgage of $20,000."

"What was the consideration for which L. Waterbury & Co. transferred all its property in 1891 to the National Cordage Company?"

Mr. Waterbury could not answer at first, and Mr. Marks asked: "Was it for stock?"

"I believe we transferred the real estate for a consideration of $1,500,000, none of it in stock," Mr. Waterbury said.

Mr. Marks asked Mr. Waterbury what was the consideration paid by his wife for another plot of land in Brooklyn. He replied that the firm of L. Waterbury & Co. owed his wife $50,000 and she took the land in payment.

"Can you explain how it was that the deed for this land was not recorded until the very day, or the day before, the plaintiff's judgment was entered against you?"

"I cannot," Mr. Waterbury said.

Mr. Waterbury testified that the list of property furnished by him as conveyed to his wife included all the real estate left by her father in which he was interested, and included all property conveyed by him personally to his wife.

"Did Babcock & Co. have as much as $100,000 of your money in their possession?" Mr. Waterbury was asked.

"I do not remember," he replied.

"Did they have $200,000 of your money?"

"I do not know that they had any of my money."

"Did Henry Allen & Co. have any of your money in their possession in 1892?" Mr. Waterbury was asked.

"They might have," he replied.

"Did you not speculate through Henry Allen & Co?"

"What do you mean by speculation?" asked counsel for Mr. Waterbury.

"Oh, Mr. Waterbury certainly knows what speculation means," said Mr. Marks.

"How much money belonging to you did Henry Allen & Co. have?" Mr. Waterbury was asked.

"I cannot remember that they had any," he said.

"Did you not give them some money to speculate with?"

"I was one of a syndicate that did."

"Did you not speculate in stocks in 1892 and 1893?"

"I did buy some stocks outright. I do not know what you mean by 'speculate' exactly."

"Did you not speculate in Wall Street in stocks on a margin basis?"

"No; not in those years. I do not think I did at all. I bought stocks outright."

"Give the names of some other brokers or bankers with whom you dealt in stock speculations."

"I cannot recall any," said Mr. Waterbury.

"Did you talk with your wife about these speculations?"

"I suppose I often talked with her about business."

The examination was adjourned until May 29.

DRAWINGS AND MODELS EXHIBITED

Annual Display of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's School.

The annual exhibition of drawings and models by male students of the free drawing classes of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was opened last evening in Mechanics' Institute, 18 East Sixteenth Street. It will remain open this afternoon and evening.

The exhibition consists of modeling in clay, decorative and free-hand drawing, architectural and mechanical drawing, and the result is extremely creditable to the institute. Harold B. F. Madsen is instructor of modeling in clay, Anthony Berger of decorative drawing, Clarence Morgan of architectural drawing, Frank Leventhal of the mechanical class, and John P. Voelker of free-hand. The work shown is that of pupils who are employed in various building trades during the day and who study at the institute in the evening. The principal idea of the instruction is to give them a practical acquaintance with the finer departments of their trades so that they may understand quickly designs submitted to them to work on. Many students become architects, builders, and decorative designers. Several prizes will be awarded to pupils to-night.

The one hundred and tenth annual report of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen has just been issued. It shows that during the year 1895 the net income of the society was $50,733.24; disbursements, $51,538.14; total revenue, $64,744.65; total expenditures, $62,150.64; cash balance Dec. 31, 1895, $2,594.01. The principal items of expense were $26,446.43 for the library department, $8,344.49 for the school department, $5,842.55 for pensions to members, widows, and orphans, funeral expenses, and notices; $1,946.88 for lectures in the literary department and hall rentals, and $297.95 for trade-school scholarships.

The real and personal property of the society is fully covered by insurance, and many new improvements have been made in the institute building. All investments made during the year yielded satisfactory returns.

One member of the society and seven widows were added to the society's pension list last year, so that now 10 members, 44 widows, and 5 minor children receive allotted annuities. Funeral expenses of three pensioners who died during the year were paid, one of whom was buried in the society's lot, in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The efficiency of the school was increased last year by improved appliances and methods of instruction. The average attendance was 170 in the male department and 58 in the female department. The Mechanics' Library was opened seventy-five years ago, with 400 volumes, and it now contains over 106,000 volumes, of which 94,130 are in the circulating section. Two hundred and forty-seven nine hundred and six volumes were loaned to readers last year. Only nine volumes were lost. During the year 5,525 books were bound or rebound, 8,107 were repaired, and 77,300 were covered or recovered. The reading rooms were visited by 67,419 persons, an average daily attendance of 202.

The membership of the society is 402. The officers are George E. Hoe, President; William Stoneback, Vice President; Richard T. Davies, Treasurer; and Stephen M. Wright, Secretary.

E. F. PRENDERGAST ACQUITTED.

And Released Before a New Charge Could Be Made Against Him.

The jury in the trial of Francis Prendergast for perjury brought in a verdict of not guilty in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court yesterday afternoon, and Judge McMahon discharged him.

There was some excitement in court when the verdict was announced. Prendergast tried to get away at once, but was prevented from doing so.

Thomas Atchinson demanded the discharge of his client, saying he would produce him at any time.

Mr. Osborne urged Judge McMahon not to discharge Prendergast until he could make out an affidavit of a new charge.

The Judge replied that he would discharge the man.

One of Prendergast's counsel then spoke to him, and he hastily left court before Mr. Osborne had ceased arguing for his detention.

Prendergast was accused of giving "straw" bail in the courts, and was charged with perjury in falsely swearing that he was the owner of the property at 829 and 831 Eleventh Avenue. It was shown on the trial that this property had been owned by Charles Edgar Appleby for the past eighteen years.

Prendergast testified that Mary Lynch, on Nov. 4, 1895, transferred to him the property in question for a consideration of $1 so that he could offer it as surety in bail cases. This was done in the office of Ralston Smith, a lawyer, at 6 Wall Street. Prendergast was to give 75 per cent. of the money received for going bail to Smith, and was to retain 25 per cent. He did not know Mary Lynch, and he supposed she owned the property, but made no inquiries to see if she did. Smith gave him a deed for the property, which was duly certified at the Register's office.

Judge McMahon said in his charge to the jury, by request of Mr. Atchinson, that it was legal for a person to hold a transfer of property, though he did not own the same. Also that Prendergast was not legally bound to inquire if Mary Lynch owned the property she transferred, and the fact that the transfer was certified by the Register's office was prima facie evidence that the transfer was legal.

JERSEY CITY MAY SEIZE PROPERTY.

After Long Litigation the Case Came Back to the State Court.

It is expected that the Supreme Court will to-day issue a writ directing Sheriff Toffey of Hudson County, N. J., to take possession of the property in Jersey City known as the South Cove grant. This property was granted to Jersey City in 1866 for the purposes of a wet basin. The right lapsed because the city did not pay the price fixed—$1,000—but this right was subsequently revived by the Legislature after the Riparian Commissioners had sold the property to the Central Railroad Company. The city, finding the company in possession, brought suit and secured a judgment. An appeal was taken, and the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment. The company then carried the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals, which confirmed the judgment. The company then appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which recently decided that it had no jurisdiction, the matter being entirely within the control of the State of New-Jersey.

As the company meanwhile had abandoned the suit, it is not expected that Sheriff Toffey will meet with any opposition when he proceeds to execute the writ. He has thirty days in which to serve it.

HE STRUGGLED WITH A BURGLAR.

Dr. Nascher Threw a Thief Down Stairs—Caught by a Policeman.

Dr. I. L. Nascher, who lives at 323 East Tenth Street, and who is troubled with insomnia, saw the window of his bedroom slowly open early yesterday morning and a man slip quietly into the room.

The gas was turned low, and the doctor watched the man for a few minutes as he rummaged about the room. Presently the burglar passed into the next room, and the doctor sprang out of bed and seized him. The man turned, and, catching the doctor by the throat, threw him to the floor.

The struggle that followed awoke Mrs. Nascher, who screamed and fell to the floor in hysterics. Her husband, anxious to go to her assistance, pushed the burglar down stairs and shouted for the police.

Park Policeman James P. Treanor caught the man running down East Tenth Street and took him to the East Fifth Street Station. He gave his name as William Howard of 288 Seventh Avenue. In the Essex Market Court yesterday Magistrate Wentworth held him in $1,000 ball.

Order as to Back Numbers Suspended.

Postmaster Dayton has received notice from the Post Office Department that the order of the Postmaster General based on an opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, under which reprints of back numbers of periodical publications, and all back numbers of publications of which the periods of issue had been changed, were excluded from the second class of mail matter, has been suspended until further notice.

SAYS HE WAS MISQUOTED

MR. LAUTERBACH DECLARES REPUBLICANS ARE SURE TO WIN.

After the County Committee Meeting He Makes an Explanation and Starts Up a Lively Discussion with John Sabine Smith in the Lead—Money Question More Vital than Protection, Says Mr. Platt's Lieutenant in His Statement.

The incident of importance at last night's meeting of the Republican County Committee, at its headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, was an explanation made by Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the committee, of an interview published in one of the afternoon newspapers. This interview clearly conveyed the impression that if McKinley was nominated he could not be elected.

Mr. Lauterbach did not like the way in which this appeared in print, and he requested that after the regular business of the meeting the members of the committee should remain in the hall because he had something to say to them.

Mr. Lauterbach read his statement, and it was very vigorously applauded. When he had completed it John Sabine Smith, who is an anti-Platt man, arose and said:

"Mr. President, may I ask why you make that statement now?"

Mr. Lauterbach replied that he did so because as President of the Republican County Committee he had been misquoted.

"Don't you think," calmly insisted Mr. Smith, "that what you have said is likely to be very injurious to the Republican Party?"

F. S. Gibbs, Abraham Gruber, and several others immediately jumped to their feet and clamored that the regular session of the committee had been adjourned, and that Mr. Smith's remarks were out of place.

"You don't have to stay here and listen to Mr. Lauterbach's remarks," yelled Mr. Gibbs.

"Well," said Mr. Smith. "Mr. Lauterbach requested us to remain and listen to what he had to say."

Then there was an uproar, and the meeting adjourned in disorder. Mr. Lauterbach is a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, and this adds special interest to his remarks, which were as follows:

"I sincerely believe that any candidate who will be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican Convention at St. Louis will be triumphantly elected in November, and whoever may be that nominee, whether it be Levi P. Morton, as I hope and expect, or another, will receive the loyal and honest support of the Republican organization of the State and of the County of New-York.

"I did state, as I have frequently stated before, and as I now reiterate, that the question of paramount interest to be decided by the political conventions in the adoption of platforms and in the selection of candidates is the financial question, and that the clearer the enunciation in favor of a gold standard, against the silver heresy and against any proposition for the establishment of an arbitrary ratio between gold and silver, is made by the Republican National Convention, and the clearer the record which its nominee will present in this respect, the greater will be the certainty of Republican success, which, however, I believe will be assured in any event, so unsatisfactory has been the record of the Democratic Administration, and so repugnant to the Nation is everything savoring of Democracy.

"In urging the necessity and propriety of an expression of views of every candidate for nomination whose attitude on the financial question may be uncertain, I have pointed out the danger to the labor interests of this nation involved in the possibility of scaling down current savings banks deposits, amounting in this State to $700,000,000 from their gold value, of one hundred cents, to their silver value, of fifty cents, and the danger to these and other interests that would result from imperiling in like manner the $6,000,000,000 of insurance policies now outstanding in the United States, and in putting in jeopardy Pension moneys, amounting annually to $63,000,000.

"No; it is not true that I apprehend any danger of a Democratic victory under any circumstances. The defeat of that party is a foregone conclusion. But I do deem it essential that we shall know in advance that the Republican who is to be elected as the next President of the United States shall be sound and reliable beyond question in his financial views. All Republicans and all Republican candidates are protectionists.

"The steadily increasing deficit in the Treasury, the depressed condition of business, the universal recognition that the rights of the American workingmen must be secured, and the determination that no issue of bonds by the Government shall ever again become necessary or possible, have made every Republican a stanch protectionist. No one can claim precedence in this respect, and no doubt of the attitude of any of the proposed nominees is entertained.

"But, as the money question is even more vital than that of protection, and as doubt and uncertainty does exist as to the attitude of one candidae in this respect, it seems just to demand that this doubt be dispelled, not only by the acceptance of the principles of a platform, but as the enunciation of individual principle and belief."

There were a few additional constitutional amendments to be acted upon, but they were all laid over until the September meeting, after the report of the Special Committee on the Revision of the Constitution had been subjected to various amendments. There were but eighty-eight members of the committee present, and, as this number was barely the two-thirds vote which it is necessary to have in order to pass any amendment to the constitution, no business was transacted. Messrs. Perry and Thornton, both of whom had amendments to offer to the report of the Revision Committee, agreed that the whole subject should go over until September.

Abraham Gruber offered a resolution indorsing the work of the Legislature of this year.

Henry C. Robinson said that he could not approve of all that the Legislature had done.

"Ditto," said I. Albert Engelhard.

Mr. Gruber's resolution was, however, adopted, but it was noticeable that at least a dozen Republicans voted in the negative, and did so with much emphasis.

NAVAL OFFICERS' INVENTIONS.

Very Few of Them Are Paid for Their Devices by the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—There is a misapprehension in some quarters as to the inventions used in the navy under patent rights held in the name of naval officers. During the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill in the Senate recently, there was a surprisingly uninformed discussion of the use of important inventions in the Government service to the alleged financial interest of certain naval officers. There are very few devices used in the navy for which the inventors, if they be naval officers, receive any compensation.

One notable instance of such lucrative property is that of Naval Constructor Dashiell, a bright young officer, formerly of the line, and well informed on ordnance matters. While engaged on this class of work some time since, he invented a valuable device for use on large guns. He receives a royalty, as the result of a long legal contest with another naval officer, Lieut. Seabury, who claimed to have originally invented the mechanism.

Other officers who have invented devices have almost entirely contributed their inventions to the service. Among the prominent officers who have given the fruits of their thought and skill to the Government in this way are Capt. W. T. Sampson, Naval Chief of Ordnance; Chief Constructor Hichborn, and many ordnance and engineer officers. Patents covering their inventions have been taken out in the name of the inventor, to protect to the navy the use of the invention, and the only return made by the Government is the defraying of the cost of securing the patent. The protection of the patent extends to the inventor substantially in getting for him patents in foreign countries, for which, of course, he may accept royalties.

The purpose of taking out patents in the name of the inventor, when the latter happens to be a naval officer, is to assure the service of the exclusive use of the device. No officer who invents a valuable mechanism in the line of his duty receives a royalty from the Government which makes profitable use of it. In Mr. Dashiell's case he claimed that his invention of a breech mechanism was made before he was on the work which employed the device of which he was the author.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The auction sale of seats for the benefit performance of "The Rivals," originally announced to take place at the Herald Square Theatre, has been changed to the Garrick Theatre for this afternoon. The auction will be conducted by Samuel Kreiser, and, as amateur auctioneers, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Willie Collier, and Otis Harlan. The performance will take place May 28, in the afternoon, at the Herald Square Theatre, the use of which has been given by Managers Charles E. Evans and W. H. Mann.

—The following Post Office changes have been made owing to the death of Superintendent C. P. Walsh of Branch Station, New W. A. Mogert, Superintendent of Station G, has been transferred to Station O; P. J. Lust, from Station Y to Station G; W. J. Mooney, Station F to Station Y; E. D. Mountain, Chief Clerk Station P, made Superintendent of Station T.

—The Class of '96 of the New-York Collegiate Institute will celebrate its commencement May 28 at 3:30 o'clock in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. There will be recitations and musical selections, and the Rev. Charles D. Bridgman will deliver the address.

—Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe on La Bretagne, May 30, is Miss Nora Maynard Green, who will open her summer studio in Paris June 8, at 3 Rue Chateaubriand, Champs Elysées. Miss Green takes several pupils with her, but will return to New-York in time to reopen her studio in this city Oct. 1.

—The Electric Section of the American Institute, of which W. H. Freedman is President, will hold a meeting at 8 o'clock this evening at the rooms of the American Institute of the City of New-York, 111-115 West Thirty-eighth Street. The subject of the evening is, "What Electricity Can Do."

—The New-York Juvenile Asylum will hold its semi-annual reception at the asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue, from 1:30 to 5 o'clock this afternoon. A collation will be served at 2 o'clock, and the exercises in the chapel will begin at 3 o'clock.

—A musical tea will be given at the Claremont, Riverside Drive, May 28, for the benefit of a music student. Miss Jeannette MacClanahan, soprano; Miss Alice Mandelick, contralto; Orton Bradley, pianist, and Louis Blumenberg, 'cellist, will furnish the musical entertainment.

—At a meeting of the electrical section of the American Institute and the Henry Electrical Club at the institute rooms, 111 to 115 West Thirty-eighth Street, this evening W. H. Freedman will deliver a free lecture upon "What Electricity Can Do."

—Memorial services will be held at the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, on next Sunday evening under the auspices of Horace B. Claflin Post, No. 578, Grand Army of the Republic. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will deliver the oration.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. Franklin Lieber will leave the city next week for the Atlantic Highlands, where they will spend the Summer.

—L. G. Reed will deliver a lecture this evening at the Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, on "Mischievous Laws."

Brooklyn.

—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Association, Tuesday: President—Mrs. Cornelia Hood; First Vice President—Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff; Second Vice President—Mrs. Julia G. Perry; Third Vice President—Mrs. Cornelia H. Cary; Recording Secretary—Mrs. R. C. Talbot Perkins; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Mary H. Loines; Treasurer—Mrs. Adelle L. Ham; Auditor—Mrs. Martha H. Hooper; Chairman of Executive Committee—Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Schmitt has begun suit in the Supreme Court against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to recover $100,000 damages for the death of her husband, Frederick, who, while at work on the defendant's property on Madison Square, was killed by an elevator. Mrs. Schmitt alleges that the accident was due to the carelessness of the insurance company.

—District Attorney Backus gave notice yesterday that the trial of Jacob Klein, indicted for arson, will take place May 28. He was arrested in February, and his counsel

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Pages 9-12

FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

SITE SUGGESTED TO THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

Tract of 261 Acres in the Southern Portion of Bronx Park South of Pelham Avenue May Be Utilized—Natural Advantages of the Place Pointed Out—May Be Open Free for Six Days in the Week—Some Sections to be Always Open.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn, in behalf of the New-York Zoological Society, appeared before the Sinking Fund Comissioners yesterday and asked that a site of 261 acres in the southern portion of Bronx Park south of Pelham Avenue be set aside by the city for the purpose of a Zoological Garden.

Prof. Osborn requested that a committee of the Sinking Fund be appointed to take the matter under consideration and to confer with the Park Commissioners. Mayor Strong suggested that the authorities of the Botanical Garden should be consulted, and Controller Fitch offered the additional suggestion that as the site bordered on the Bronx River the Dock Department should also be consulted. With the understanding that the Park Commissioners, the Botanical Garden authorities, and the Dock Commissioners should be consulted, the Commissioners appointed Controller Fitch, Chamberlain McCook, and Alderman Olcott as a sub-committee to consider the matter, and the date for a public hearing will be announced later.

The members of the Zoological Society who were present were President Andrew H. Green, Prof. Osborn, John L. Cadwalader, Philip Schuyler, Charles E. Whitehead, Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, and Madison Grant, Secretary of the society.

The formal application which the society made to the Sinking Fund Commissioners pointed out that by the terms of the act of incorporation of this society the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are empowered in their discretion to appropriate for the use of the corporation any land belonging to the city north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. As soon as any lands are set apart, the Mayor and the President of the Department of Parks shall become members ex officio of the Board of Managers of the corporation. Under the law the free admission of the public on four days of each week, one of which shall be Sunday, is required. The application to the Sinking Fund Commissioners states:

"It is the present intention of the Executive Committee to recommend that the Zoological Park shall be open to free admission for six days in each week, and that one day only shall be set apart for the benefit of members of the society, students, and artists, and for repairs. The field exhibits, the river, and the woods will be open to the public at all times."

William T. Hornaday, Director of the New-York Zoological Park, and other members of the Zoological Society have during the past five months been making a careful study of all the unoccupied and unimproved parks north of the Harlem to ascertain what location would be best for the Zoological Park, and upon result was the application which was made yesterday to the Sinking Fund Commissioners for "all that portion of Bronx Park which lies south of Pelham Avenue, of about 261 acres in extent, to be used by this organization only under the terms of its charter, as a public zoological park, and to be laid out for improvement and use upon a general plan which shall be approved by the Board of Park Commissioners before any actual work is begun."

The application also says: One important reason for our choice in South Bronx Park is that it contains several open areas in which all the large buildings could be erected without the cutting of any trees or shrubs whatever. The society desires to place itself on record as being opposed to the cutting of living trees or shrubbery in public park, and to all plans involving any defacement or dimunition of natural beauties. South Bronx Park is now asked for because it is eminently the place wherein a semblance of the natural haunts of wild animals can be secured by the adaptation of Nature's handiwork rather than by the slow, costly, and not always satisfactory processes of artificial creation. It is also asked for because it is possible to develop upon it a zoological park of the most spacious and attractive character.

"At present the area in question is merely a tract of rough, unimproved land, partly meadow and partly timbered, through which flows the Bronx River. Other parks in the annexed district possess greater landscape possibilities, but the site chosen is particularly well adapted for the purposes of a zoological garden founded on a large scale. It is, or soon will be, easily accessible to the people of New-York and Brooklyn by payment of a single five-cent fare; its water supply is the best to be found in any of the northern parks; its contour is not so precipitous or so rough as to destroy its full availability to visitors on foot; its natural drainage is perfect; its shade is abundant and of the peculiar open kind so extremely desirable in a zoological park. It possesses four natural basins, in which ponds of great value to the collections, as well as to the landscape effects, can easily be constructed. Its situation, contour, and forestry all combine to give this spot an evenness of temperature not possessed by any other site of those available."

Zoological Gardens are maintained by societies in many of the large cities in Europe. In London the garden has an area of thirty-six acres. In Paris there are two gardens maintained by societies. In Berlin the garden has an area of 63 acres, in Amsterdam 25 acres, in the Hague 20 acres, and in Vienna 30 acres. The Government at Washington maintains, as is well known, a garden with an area of 166 acres. In Cincinnati there is a notable garden with an area of 36 acres, and in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and San Francisco the municipality maintains large zoological gardens. In conclusion, the application of the New-York Zoological Society to the Sinking Fund Commissioners says:

"A zoological park in which the larger and more important native animals have free range in large inclosures, where a satisfactory attempt can be made to copy or suggest natural haunts, and where visitors can find enjoyment in the contemplation of fine, healthy animals amid beautiful natural surroundings, is quite different from even the best fifty-acre menagerie. In obtaining a grant of land, the Zoological Society deems it both expedient and necessary to secure an area large enough that a portion of it can be held in reserve as breeding grounds for large species, to meet the demands of the future. In conclusion, we beg to recur with emphasis to the very important fact that in no sense whatever is the land now applied for to be sequestrated from the public."

BAY RIDGE FERRY LEASE

Long Drawn Out Fight Practically Has Been Concluded.

The long drawn out fight over the lease of the Bay Ridge Ferry was practically concluded yesterday by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The lease was awarded in 1894 to Alrick H. Man, President of the New-York and Sea Beach Railroad Company, who, in behalf of the New-York and Bay Ridge Ferry Company, bid 21 10-100 per cent. of the gross receipts, with the understanding that the city should not receive less than $15,000 a year.

The lease has never been executed and John W. Ambrose of the New-York and South Brooklyn Railroad Company, in the interests of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, has been fighting the matter in the courts. In the course of the litigation Mr. Man applied for a vacation of the lease, and the result has been that the city has not received one cent for the franchise, the ferry, in the meantime, having been operated by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company as a holdover.

John W. Ambrose was present at the meeting yesterday, as were also Alrick H. Man and his brother, E. Man, who appeared as his counsel. Corporation Counsel Scott took part in the discussion and made recommendations as to how the matter could be adjusted. Controller Fitch was of the opinion that the delay was all due to the action of Mr. Man in not executing the lease, and he insisted that the city should be reimbursed for its losses.

After a long discussion it was finally agreed that the Sea Beach people should have the lease if, on or before June 1 it should pay the city at the rate of 21 10-100 per cent. on the gross receipts since Oct. 4 last. Mr. Man agreed to this. To reimburse the city for the percentage it is entitled to prior to Oct. 4, 1895, suit will be brought against the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, unless the matter is settled in some other way.

DECEIVED THE COMMISSIONERS.

Mannix Had a Substitute Pass the Policemen's Examination.

The Civil Service Commissioners of Brooklyn have learned that Patrick Mannix, who was appointed a policeman, secured his standing on the civil service lists through fraudulent means. In the future applicants for positions coming under civil service regulations will be compelled to file their photographs, that substitutes may not take their places at examinations.

Mannix made application for appointment on the police force in 1894. His physical examination took place in November, 1894, but owing to a chronic trouble he was rejected. A year later he was cited to appear again before the board, and it is now said that he sent a substitute, who passed the examination. He was appointed and sent to the Classon Avenue Station, but a few weeks ago had to report sick, and went to the hospital.

He confessed that he had never gone through any of the examinations, but he refused to make known who had taken his place. The case has been placed in the hands of the District Attorney. Commissioner Welles said he had always believed there was some mistake in passing such a man, but he had to appoint, as the Civil Service Board had placed him on the eligible list.

A Bill for the Cheesemakers.

A resolution adopted by the Cheese Committee of the Produce Exchange has been sent to every member of Congress, urging the adoption of the "filled cheese bill" now pending before a House committee. This bill is designed for the protection of the dairymen, and the Produce Exchange resolution sets forth that "It is of vital importance to the great agricultural interests of the country that this bill should become a law this session, as delay for another year means a continuation of the present depression in dairy products, and, in many instances, absolute ruin to the producers." The marketing and export of "filled cheese," which is made of skimmed milk, is known to have seriously damaged the American cheese industry.

A GAIN FOR THE SCHOOLS

VIEWS OF CITIZENS ON THE PROPOSITION TO CALL DR. GILMAN.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Declares that the Bare Possibility of His Taking Charge Is Cause for Rejoicing—Stephen H. Olin Says Even the Consideration of His Name Foreshadows a Better Educational System.

The friends of reform in the public school system of this city were delighted yesterday over the possibility that President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University may be chosen as City Superintendent of Schools.

They were pleased to learn that the distinguished educator believes the opportunity now open here is one of the most extraordinary in the history of the country, and that the head of the schools of Greater New-York may be able to do an almost incalculable service to the system of public school education throughout the United States. There were some who were surprised that Dr. Gilman would consent to leave the great university he has built up in Baltimore, but his expressions indicate that he believes that Greater New-York will offer the most tempting field ever opened to a public-spirited and able educator.

The fact that a spirit of reform has made such progress among the members of the Board of Education that the appointment of such a man as Dr. Gilman should be even considered was a source of great congratulation among the friends of the schools. Such a condition of affairs, they said, could not have been possible a few years ago, when politics played a prominent part in the affairs of the department.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

I cannot tell you how rejoiced I am at the bare prospect of securing such a great educator to take charge of our public school system. My sentiments were fully expressed in a telegram which I sent to Dr. Gilman last night, in which I told him that I was delighted that he had permitted the use of his name in the matter. The educational possibilities of this great city are worthy of the qualifications which Dr. Gilman would bring to the post if he can be induced to accept it.

It is a positive gain that such a man should consider the proposition at all, and it is an evidence to me of his great public spirit, because the severing of his connection with the Johns Hopkins University must be regarded as a great sacrifice on his part. He appears willing to make this sacrifice in the cause of public education.

There is, of course, an immense field here for the exercise of his peculiar powers of organization, and he doubtless expects to find his compensation in the greater and more enlarged field for his usefulness in the Greater New-York. Such a man could not naturally put himself forward as a candidate for the position. What he does say is that he would consider the matter, which is all he could say under the circumstances.

Stephen H. Olin, who was a member of the Citizens' Committee on Public School Reform, which had so much to do with the passage of the present law governing the school system, said:

I am so elated over even the possibility of having such a man as Dr. Gilman at the head of our public school system that I can scarcely express my feelings strongly enough. Without desiring to be at all invidious, I can say that I regard Dr. Gilman as the best equipped man in the United States for the position. He is a man of international reputation as an educator.

It is almost too good news to be true that there is a possibility that we may have such an eminent man at the head of our public school system. Such a thing would not have been possible even of consideration a few years ago. The inquiry into the methods who have for public school reform with fresh hope and fresh courage. At this time, when the whole system of public education is being reformed, or perhaps I should say, when a new system is being evolved, the services of Dr. Gilman would be invaluable.

But the very fact that it has been made possible for the Board of Education to consider seriously the selection of such a man for so important a position is a great victory for the cause of popular education. It is a message of better and purer system to govern our public schools.

R. Fulton Cutting said that he was delighted at the prospect of securing Dr. Gilman's services, and added:

New-York is to be congratulated on the possibility of having this eminent man at the head of the public school system, and I cannot understand how there can be more than one side to the question.

It is the greatest opportunity that we in this city have ever had to place our public schools in the front rank. I regard this as of the greatest importance, as the public schools are the very foundation of our republican institutions. I cannot understand why there should be the slightest hesitation in availing ourselves of the services of Dr. Gilman if they can be secured.

This is a matter of National importance, for with so eminent a man in control the pace will be set in New-York for the whole country, and all parts of the United States will be benefited thereby. If the members of the Board of Education allow the opportunity presented to them to pass unaccepted, they should be turned out of office.

Joseph Larocque, who was also a member of the Citizens' Committee on Public School Reform, said:

Every one who is interested in the public school system of New-York cannot fail to look with pleasure on the possibility of a man so eminently fitted as Dr. Gilman being placed in control of the educational department. The people would look upon his being placed at the head of the schools with rejoicing, as it would be an earnest of the success of the movement for a better and more intelligent system of school administration.

It is, of course, not certain that Dr. Gilman will, after all, accept the position if he is selected. The term of the City Superintendent of Schools in this city is for six years, at an annual salary of $7,500. The salary of Dr. Gilman as President of Johns Hopkins University, is said to be $10,000 annually, and he has the use of a house as a residence. In an interview with a reporter of the Baltimore Sun on Wednesday, Dr. Gilman said that he was in no sense a candidate for the position, although he had consented to the use of his name. He added:

I do not know whether I will accept the position or not, should it be offered to me. Just at this juncture I regard it as an extraordinary opportunity for any one interested as I am in advancing the cause of public education in this country. A new education law was passed by the last New-York State Legislature, and the man who is chosen to be Superintendent of the schools of the metropolis for the next six years will be the man who will plan and carry into effect new methods of education for what is, I believe, the largest system of public education in the world. That is why I have been willing to entertain the proposition.

Whether I shall accept it or not depends upon the character of the offer made to me by the New-York people, and upon the manner in which the offer is regarded by the Trustees of Johns Hopkins University and my Baltimore friends. I shall certainly take considerable time to consider the offer, if it comes to me.

It is conceded by friends of Dr. Gilman who have considered the subject that the great attraction that the New-York position has for the President of Johns Hopkins University is the great opportunity that it presents for the advancement of the cause of public education. The new law makes it possible for the adoption of the most advanced and practical ideas of public education in the school system of this city. Those through whose efforts the reform was effected are determined to have the best that can be obtained, and, under these circumstances, the Superintendent of the new system will eventually become the head of an educational system which will be not only the largest, but also the best, in the United States. It is hoped and expected that these considerations will tempt Dr. Gilman to come to New-York.

FOR THE ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

Two Policemen on Trial Before Commissioner Grant.

Patrolman Michael Murphy of the Centre Street Court Squad was on trial before Police Commissioner Grant yesterday on a charge of permitting William R. Appleton, a prisoner, to escape. Patrolman Frederick J. Elgan of the Church Street Station, who had arrested Appleton, was also before the Commissioner in connection with the escape.

Sergt. Lanagan said Appleton slipped through the gate. He said that Murphy had been twenty-five years on the police force.

Roundsman Budds testified that Murphy had charge of the gate. He thought Appleton had been passed through the gate by one of the Gerry Society officers, who mistook him for a witness. Policeman Elgan said that he delivered Appleton safely inside the railing, but that while he was preparing the necessary papers the prisoner disappeared.

Anthony Comstock testified that he was familiar with the Centre Street Police Court, and he thought the arrangement was such that prisoners were tempted to escape. He knew Policeman Murphy as a painstaking officer.

Frederick B. House expressed surprise that more prisoners had not escaped.

The evidence in the case will be submitted to the full board before a decision is rendered.

ON TRIAL FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Pachim Says He Will Plead Guilty—The Plant in Court.

Charles A. Pachim, Morris Goldstein, Charles Murray, and John Wcela were put on trial yesterday in the Criminal Part of the United States Circuit Court charged with making and passing counterfeit two-dollar bills.

The men were arrested March 6 by Secret Service agents, who also succeeded in getting possession of a complete counterfeiting outfit on the top floor of 26 Clinton Place. The plant, consisting of a large press, photographic apparatus, and chemicals, was exhibited in court.

After witnesses had identified Pachim and Wcela as the men who had hired the rooms at 26 Clinton Place, the Secret Service agents testified as to the arrests and described the plant. They said the prisoners had incriminated themselves in conversation after the arrests.

Pachim said he would plead guilty at the proper time, and the case was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

To Make New Court Plans.

After consulting with the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Controller Fitch, at yesterday's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission, offered a resolution providing for the employment of James Brown Lord, the architect, to make plans for the new Court House for the Appellate Division, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. The resolution, which was adopted without discussion, provides that Mr. Lord shall receive $3,500 for the plans, and that if the Sinking Fund Commission accepts them, and makes him supervising architect of the building, he shall receive such remuneration for his work as is provided for in the schedule of charges of the American Institute of Architects.

Station House to Become a Church.

Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City yesterday granted the request of the Rev. S. P. H. Drew, to allow the congregation of the First Mount Zion Baptist Church to occupy the building at Broadway and Hopkins Avenue, Long Island City, formerly used as a station house, as a place of worship.

POLICE CASES DISMISSED

INDICTMENTS DUE TO THE LEXOW INQUIRY SET ASIDE.

Capts. Siebert, Devery, and Schmittberger and Three Ward Men Escape Trial for Bribery, Extortion, or Perjury—Immunity Was Promised to Two of Them—A Summary of the Results of the Senate Committee's Investigation.

The effects of the Lexow investigating committee and the Extraordinary Grand Jury and other Grand Juries to discover and send to punishment corrupt members of the Police Department were recalled yesterday by action taken in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

District Attorney Fellows appeared before Justice Keogh with Austin G. Fox, special counsel for the people, with ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, and moved the dismissal of indictments for bribery, extortion, or perjury against these policemen:

For Want of Corroborative Evidence—Capt. Jacob Siebert, one indictment; Capt. William S. Devery, three indictments; Ward Man Edward Glennon, ten indictments; Ward Man Henry W. Schill, one indictment. Because of Stipulation of Immunity—Capt. Max F. Schmittberger, one indictment; Ward Man Augustus F. Thorne, two indictments.

In making the motion, Col. Fellows sketched the history of the Lexow investigation and the efforts to obtain decisive results therefrom, and praised Messrs. Fox and Rollins.

Col. Fellows also moved the transfer to the Court of General Sessions of the cases against the following policemen, who are accused of corrupt practices:

Ward Man Schill, and Ward Men Hugh Cassidy, John H. Thrall, and Edward F. Wiley, jointly indicted for extortion.

In granting the motions for dismissal and transfer Justice Keogh spoke in complimentary terms of the work of Messrs. Fox and Rollins.

This action almost ends the work begun by the Lexow committee. An expert estimate made yesterday of the cost of its inquiry and that of the Grand Juries, special counsel, &c., placed it as between $150,000 and $175,000. One of the net results is a Police Department partly reorganized and recovering from the taint of the disclosures of 1894, the Board of Police consisting of Messrs. Roosevelt, Grant, Parker, and Andrews in place of Messrs. Martin, Sheehan, Murray, and Kerwin, and the retirement of Chief Thomas Byrnes and Inspectors Alexander S. Williams and Thomas McAvoy.

The punishive results of the investigations were:

William W. McLaughlin, Inspector and Chief Detective, convicted of extortion and dismissed from the force; now on bail pending an appeal.

Capt. John T. Stephenson, convicted of extortion and dismissed from the force; now on bail pending an appeal.

Edward Carpenter, retired Captain, pleaded guilty May 12, 1896, and sent to prison for three months and fined.

James Burns, ward man under Stephenson, fugitive from justice and his bail forfeited.

The indictments found by the Grand Juries and the results are given in the following tabulation:

Inspector W. W. McLaughlin, out on bail pending an appeal on conviction.

Capt. James K. Price, indictment dismissed; now in command of the Thirty-fourth Precinct.

Henry W. Schill, ward man, one case dismissed, another pending; under suspension.

Capt. Jacob Siebert, case dismissed; to be reinstated to-day.

Capt. John J. Donohue, indictment dismissed; on duty.

Capt. Max F. Schmittberger, case dismissed on ground of promised immunity; on duty.

Capt. Michael J. Murphy, died while under suspension.

Capt. Thomas Killilea, acquitted; now in command of the Thirty-first Precinct.

Detective Sergeant William B. Frink, case dismissed; now on duty.

Sergt. William O'Toole, case dismissed; now on duty.

Patrolmen Michael A. Downs, John Kenny, and K. J. Larkin, indictments dismissed; now on duty.

Patrolman Bernard Dunn, case pending.

Patrolman Bernard Murphy, case dismissed.

Patrolman Jeremiah S. Leary, case dismissed.

Patrolman Conrad Schellinberger, case pending.

Ward Man Augustus J. Thorne, indictment dismissed on promise of immunity.

Ward Man George F. Sheldon, case pending.

Patrolman C. W. H. Finken, case pending.

Patrolmen Hugh Cassidy, Edward F. Miley, and John H. Thrall, jointly indicted, cases pending.

Ex-Ward Man Samuel Campbell, pensioned, case pending.

Capt. Michael Doherty, indictment dismissed, but Police Board dismissed sustained.

Ward Man Benjamin Smith, indictment dismissed.

Sergt. Hugh Clark, dead, indictment dismissed.

Sergts. Felix McKenna, George C. Liebers, James W. Jordan, and Charles A. Parkerson, indictments dismissed; reinstated, but under suspension and to be tried by Police Board.

Ward Man John Hock, indictment dismissed.

Ward Man Bernard Meehan, indictment dismissed.

Ward Man Edward Glennon, ten indictments dismissed yesterday.

Capt. W. S. Devery, indictments dismissed; to be reinstated.

Ward Man James Burns, fugitive from justice and bail forfeited.

Capt. John T. Stephenson, convicted; on bail pending appeal.

Ex-Capt. Edward Carpenter, pleaded guilty; sent to prison and fined $1,500.

A summary of results is: Convicted, 2; pleaded guilty and convicted, 1; indictments dismissed, 15; cases pending, 9; defendants get immunity, 2; died while under indictment, 1; acquitted, 1; criminal charge dismissed, but off the force through Police Board trial, 1; died after dismissal of indictment, 1; indictments dismissed, but to be tried by Police Board, 4; forfeited bail and a fugitive from justice, 1.

There were other direct or indirect results of the Lexow investigation. Capt. Joseph B. Eakins was dismissed by the Police Board, and is off the force. Capt. Adam A. Cross was dismissed, but was reinstated. The late Sergt. Hugh Clark, charged with receiving money from Augusta Thorow, with four other Sergeants, was dealt with mercifully and died a pensioner. Capt. William Strauss was tried and dismissed.

The following Captains applied for pensions and were retired: Berghold, Gallagher, Hooker, O'Connor, Reilly, Ryan, and Washburn.

Sergt. John J. Taylor, who was besmirched before the Lexow committee, is a pensioner.

Before the dismissal of the indictments yesterday, twenty-one members of the force were drawing pay while under suspension.

NIKOLA TESLA'S NEW LIGHT.

Work with the Vacuum Tubes and the Results Obtained.

Nikola Telsa, the electrical inventor, has just succeeded in having a clear photograph made of himself with light emitted by one of his vacuum tubes in an exposure of two seconds.

Mr. Tesla has been working at the problem of producing light in vacuum tubes by means of electrical energy for the past five years. His first success in this direction was to demonstrate that light could be produced in a vacuum tube in quantities sufficient for ordinary illumination without a carbon filament, or even without electrodes inside of the vacuum tube.

His second success was to show that, with an electric current of very high potential—amounting to millions of volts—it was possible to communicate the electrical energy to the ether in the vacuum tube without any conductors being attached to the outside. This second demonstration, publicly made five years ago, aroused great enthusiasm among men of science, and it was generally supposed at the time that Tesla's new system of vacuum tube lighting would almost immediately supersede both arc and incandescent electric lamps.

Nevertheless, the contemplated revolution in electric lighting has not yet taken place. The vacuum tube light was not intense enough for one thing, and it required a complicated coil apparatus, both expensive and hard to keep in order, for another.

Mr. Tesla now claims that he has increased the intensity of the light in his vacuum tube until it is abundantly sufficient for ordinary illuminating purposes, and he also claims that he has replaced the complicated coil apparatus by a simple mechanism which will cost little, and will not be liable to get out of order. He keeps the nature of this mechanism a profound secret, not showing it either to electrical experts or to intimate personal friends who have visited him in his laboratory, and to both he has shown his latest vacuum tube light and its effects without revealing such.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES met Mr. Tesla in his laboratory yesterday and asked him whether his latest form of vacuum tube light was yet in a condition to be placed on the market on a commercial basis. Mr. Tesla replied:

"I think I have got a good thing, and I believe I have solved all the serious difficulties which obstruct the commercial field of vacuum tube light, but I am not yet ready to describe my apparatus."

"Is the transformer by which the electricity in the street mains becomes converted into a high potential current a vibrator in a vacuum?" asked the reporter.

"No," said Mr. Tesla, positively; "the best vacuum vibrator is a steel spring, and I have discovered by actual experiment that after 6,000,000 vibrations such a piece of steel would last only twenty hours. On the contrary, the mechanism which I use is permanent in its operation."

Mr. Telsa added that the light in his latest form of vacuum tube could be made of any intensity desired, and, in fact, stronger than would be agreeable to the eyes.

ISAAC M'LELLAN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Poet Ninety Years Old—Congratulated by His Friends.

Isaac McLellan, who, as the author of "Poems of the Rod and Gun," has touched the heart of many a sportman, celebrated his ninetieth birthday yesterday at his home, in Greenport, L. I. He was born in Portland, Me., May 21, 1806, and is still hale and hearty enough to enjoy a day afield with his rod or gun.

Mr. McLellan is the last of the sportsmen of the "Frank Forester" period, and among his intimate friends of those days were Genio C. Scott, William T. Porter, Ned Buntline, and Harry Fenwood.

The poet expects to handle the gun and the rod, as well as the pen, for many years yet to come, and to gratify the wish of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who, writing to him in 1886, said:

"I hope you still enjoy the outdoor life which have helped to render attractive, and that you will throw a fly and bring down your bird after you are counted among the centenarians."

Mr. McLellan received yesterday the congratulations of numerous friends and relatives who came together to celebrate his birthday.

Pospisil Had a Hotel License.

Joseph Pospisil, President of the Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association, who brought out the word "Pantata" in the hearings of the Lexow investigating committee, got a hotel license Wednesday for his place at Seventy-second Street and Avenue A. A policeman told him that his hotel license required that he should keep open all night. Pospisil agreed to this, but at 3:30 yesterday morning he was arrested by another policeman, who found him sitting in the barroom with the bar exposed and the doors open. In the Yorkville Police Court Magistrate Cornell discharged him after hearing the facts in the case.

MINISTER TERRELL'S WORK

WHAT IS SAID OF HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE MISSIONARIES.

Matter Discussed at a Conference in Washington Between a Special Committee, President Cleveland, and Mr. Olney—Judge Terrell Mentioned Only in the Kindest Spirit—Turkey Should Have One of Our Best Diplomats.

For some few days there have been various reports with regard to an effort made by prominent gentlemen in this city to secure the resignation of Judge Terrell as United States Minister at Constantinople. The facts in the case, as stated by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the whole matter, are as follows:

"When Judge Terrell left Constantinople for his leave of absence it became evident that his opinion with regard to the right, or, at least, the wisdom of the American missionaries remaining in the Turkish Empire differed radically from that of the missionaries themselves. While thoroughly loyal to them as American citizens he felt that it was folly for them to expose themselves to the difficulties and dangers surrounding them on every hand. Apparently no efforts were to be made to enforce their security. The Consuls appointed by this Government had turned back before they reached their posts. No indemnity had been paid; scarcely even had indemnity been asked for the destruction of property at Harput and Marash. Not an arrest had been made of any one implicated in the attacks upon the missionaries at those and other places.

"The most atrocious charges had been made against individual missionaries and really no effort had been put forth to meet them, although their absurdity was manifest to all. It was scarcely surprising that the missionaries should feel that there was danger of misapprehension at Washington in regard to their position. Accordingly, the Rev. Henry O. Dwight was appointed to come here and set the whole matter before President Cleveland and Secretary Olney. He had an interview with Secretary Olney, at which Judge Terrell was present, and the whole matter was carefully talked over, and at which assurances were given of the purpose of the Government to do all in its power. In a subsequent conference, however, with a large number of persons representing many different interests in Turkey, it was decided that a somewhat more extended presentation of the matter should be made to the President, and a committee of gentlemen, including such men as William E. Dodge, Everett P. Wheeler, and Darwin R. James, Henry D. Hyde of Boston; Andrew D. White, and others, went with Mr. Dwight and had a cordial interview with the President last week. Mr. Terrell was telegraphed for but was unable to be present. In this interview the whole ground of the rights of Americans in Turkey was gone over very carefully.

"Incidentally, as was inevitable, the relation of Minister Terrell to the question came up, but there was absolutely no desire on the part of any, least of all on the part of Mr. Dwight, to make any such personal attack upon Mr. Terrell as has been intimated in many of the stories that have been published. There is a very widespread feeling that Mr. Terrell is not the best adapted to the position, but no one who has known him has questioned in the slightest degree his desire to do the work of the legation honorably and satisfactorily. That he has not succeeded as well as could be wished is the fault not of himself but of his lack of experience and the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed at Constantinople."

"A committee of gentlemen interested in the work of American missionaries in Turkey," said Mr. Dodge yesterday, "went to Washington last week to confer with the President and the State Department in regard to the position and work of the missionaries and American societies in Turkey, and to talk over the treaty rights on the subject. The Rev. Henry O. Dwight, who is thoroughly conversant with these affairs, was invited to accompany us and the President asked Minister Terrell to be present at the conference, if it were convenient.

"Simply an informal talk was had upon the questions involved, and conclusions were reached. Minister Terrell's name was mentioned, but only in the kindliest way, and in warm words of praise. The Rev. Dr. Dwight told of the good work Mr. Terrell had done for this government in the Sultan's domain and especially praised him for the beneficial aid he had afforded American missionaries in Turkey. Not an unkind word was spoken of Mr. Terrell.

"During an incidental conversation about the Turkish Court it was suggested by some one that, in view of the peculiar condition of affairs in that country, it might be well, in the future, to select one of our most thoroughly trained diplomats for the post. From this remark may have arisen the story concerning the charges. There was no intention to disparage Mr. Terrell's work as Minister to Turkey and the suggestion was made in a friendly spirit."

Dr. Josiah Strong, also one of the committee who saw the President on this occasion, was present during the reporter's interview with Mr. Dodge and acquiesced in his statement.

Arrival of Chinese Minister.

Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister to the United States, and his two attachés, S. T. Sze and Y. S. Fue, were passengers by the steamship Advance, which arrived from Colon yesterday.

Miss Peekskill's Spirometer.

By Julian Hawthorne.

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Lesbia Peekskill has invented a spirometer for the expansion of the chest, over which she is very enthusiastic. She calls on her former pupil, Mrs. Morford, a rich and beautiful young widow, for the purpose of getting her to subscribe for stock in a proposed company to push the spirometer. The latter is shown and laid on the table, with the case, where also is a case containing a handsome necklace of black pearls, just returned from being cleaned at the jeweler's. Mrs. Morford invites Miss Peekskill to dinner. Just as they are about to sit down, the Rev. Watson Glenn is announced, a college chum of Mrs. Morford's late husband, just returned from a stay of five years in Corea. He dines with the ladies, and conversation turns on the precious stones. He produces four handsome black pearls which he declares he has brought as a present to the wife of his old chum. Mrs. Morford feels obliged to decline the pearls, but is much touched. The necklace is sent for and shewn. The party return to the drawing room, where the necklace and the spirometer are returned to their cases. Mr. Glenn leaves to take a train. Miss Peekskill also leaves, taking her spirometer case. Shortly afterward Mrs. Morford finds that the case containing the necklace is missing.

PART II.

She looked here and there, at first merely perplexed, then with anxiety, rising to consternation. The case was nowhere in the room; neither was it in the dining room. She rang for the servant, thinking she might have removed it to her room; but the man, who had been with her since she and the late Mr. Morford first went to housekeeping, had seen nothing of it. No other servant had been up stairs since dinner. What could have become of it?

"If I might make a remark, mum—" said Thomas, deferentially. As she signified her assent, he continued: "That elderly lady, mum, as went out just now; she was carrying a case in her hand, mum, and I says to myself, says I, that looks uncommon like the misses' pearl case, says I. But in course I spoke nothing, as not bein' my place, mum."

"That might be it—I mean she may have taken it by mistake for the case that had her spirometer in it," exclaimed Mrs. Morford, for the moment revived. "But she must have left the spirometer case behind; I remember they looked a good deal alike."

"Yes, mum. Then it would seem the—the other case it ought to be here, mum."

"Yes, of course, it must be here!" But alas! her friend of twelve years' standing, the subject of so many benevolences, had been tempted and fallen! She had seized the opportunity, probably while Mrs. Morford was writing the check, to slip it into her black reticule. What treachery! What cold-blooded ingratitude! Mrs. Morford had loved her friend, and would rather have cast the pearls back into the Indian Ocean than have her faith thus terribly destroyed.

She threw herself down on the sofa, buried her face in her hands, and cried.

Meanwhile the aged Thomas respectfully withdrew, and with great presence of mind and sagacity sent out a call to the nearest police station.

Miss Peekskill had not gone far on her way to the suburban station when she met two men, who looked at her somewhat narrowly as she passed, carrying the bag in one hand and the reticule in the other. After exchanging a few words in a low tone, they turned in their tracks and followed her. It was already growing dark.

The road turned to the left, passed some unfinished and empty buildings, and took another turn to the right. When abreast of the buildings Miss Peekskill felt herself suddenly seized from behind, her arms pinioned, and a bunch of some wooly and illsmelling material stuffed instantly into her mouth. A piece of cloth was wrapped round her head, and she was dragged speechless and sightless but valiantly resisting, into the basement of one of the buildings, and there thrown upon the ground and hurriedly made fast to a loose beam. The reticule she had dropped at the first attack, but the leather pearl-case, to which she had clung desperately to the last, was now wrenched away from her. A rough voice bade her make no attempt to escape, under penalty of annihilation in a form too

She Threw Herself Down on the Sofa.

unpleasant to bear repetition, and then there was the sound of retreating steps, followed by silence.

She lay there a good while, bruised and half stunned by the ill treatment and fright she had sustained and a prey to the most gloomy reflections. Breathing was so difficult, and there was the chance that some one was on the watch near by, prepared to make a bloody end of her should she venture to stir. At length, however, further endurance became impossible and she slowly, and with pain and difficulty, contrived to extricate one arm from the cord which cramped it behind her back. She next removed the hoodwink and gag, and would have been altogether free in a few minutes more, when, to her unutterable terror, there was a noise of approaching steps and voices, and the gleam of a lantern ray gleaming through the dark. The murderers were come! She dragged herself to a sitting position, her hair hanging in witchlike disorder, her eyes staring horribly, and let out a shriek that might have split the tympanum of a bronze bust.

Now, the bearers of the lanterns were not murderers nor even footpads, but a couple of policemen following the trail of the pearl thief. They had stumbled upon the black reticule in the road, and by good luck had thought to explore the building. But the last thing they expected to find there was Miss Lesbia Peekskill, especially in so strange a plight.

"Why, this is the very party that has done the job," observed one to the other.

"And looks like she's been done herself," the other returned. "Say," he continued, "your name's Peekskill, ain't it?"

When the maiden recovered her senses sufficiently to recognize that her interlocutor wore the familiar uniform of the force, she burst into tears and acknowledged her identity. Thereupon the first speaker informed her that he had a warrant to arrest her for robbery, and cautioned her that anything she might say would be taken down and used against her at the trial.

At this Miss Peekskill fully recovered her self-possession, with a wonderful supply of outraged dignity thrown in. She scrambled to her feet and shook her fist in the faces of her accusers, launching forth at them a volume of shrill denials and upbraiding which fairly abashed and overwhelmed them. The gist of her oration was as follows:

She utterly repudiated, scorned, and hurled back the charge. So far from being a thief, she was herself the victim of brutal robbery and violence, and the innocent object of scandalous suspicion. She had never stolen so much as a lump of sugar since she was born. She had invented a hygiene instrument of more value than all the pearls in or out of the ocean; and the thieves were now doubtless on their way to Washington to defraud her of her patent. Did Mrs. Morford make this charge? Let them be set face to face, and she would soon show them where was the right of the matter. Meanwhile sho called upon the officers, at their peril, to instantly pursue and capture the depredators, and restore her her property. Fifteen millions were at stake; and if it were lost she would take care that all concerned would regret it.

"Well, ma'am," said the first officer, as soon as he could pull himself together, "what you state may be all right, but the thing is just here—them pearls is gone. They ain't been seen since you left. They was there just before you left. What's more, the butler he seen you carryin' them off. If you took 'em by mistake for your hy-gin instrument, why wasn't that left behind in the place of it? But you swiped 'em both, and that's what give you away. That is to say, that's the charge, and it's for you to disprove it if you can. Your yarn about being robbed is a good card, but you'll have to show it wasn't the pearls you was robbed of. One thief may steal another's boodle, d'you see, but that don't git the first one out of the jug. If you can get bail, so much the better, but between whiles, I guess you'd best come along of us."

Had Miss Peekskill been a man, the chances are she would have spent the night in duress. Certainly few men would have asked the person who caused their arrest to go on their bail bond. But this was precisely what Miss Peekskill did, and Mrs. Morford, being also not a man, but a woman, and a power in the neighborhood as well, caused a Magistrate to be routed out, who fixed the amount, and by 11 o'clock that night the two ladies were locked in each other's arms in the very drawing room which had been the scene of the robbery; they were crying and comforting and forgiving each other; and yet affairs, from the legal point of view, were precisely in statu quo; neither of them in the least could explain how Miss Peekskill had contrived to take the pearls by mistake for her spirometer, and yet to take the spirometer, too; and until the problem was solved, Miss Peekskill was in danger of State's prison, unless she jumped her bail, which M

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE MARKET STILL IN CONTROL OF PROFESSIONAL TRADERS.

Further Effort to Create an Impression that Mr. McKinley Is Sound on Currency Matters—Mr. Andrew Carnegie Says All Issues Should Be Subordinated—Continued Manipulation of Sugar—Railway Issues Score Small Gains.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Professional traders controlled the market again to-day. Early in the morning points were circulated that stocks were a purchase for a turn, preference being given to Sugar. Later on intimations were made that something of a definite character would be heard from Mr. McKinley, possibly over night. Another story was that Mr. Depew had announced or was about to announce himself in favor of Mr. McKinley, and the assertion was quoted as evidence that the Vanderbilts were satisfied with the candidate's currency record. The Depew yarn, however, received semi-official denial.

The character of the talk furnished further evidence of the importance the investment community attach to the financial question involved in the coming election. The Iron Age of this week contains an interview with Mr. Andrew Carnegie which attracted considerable attention because of that gentleman's well-known attitude as a stanch advocate of protection. Mr. Carnegie asserts that "the one thing needful is that the dollar of the Republic shall mean one dollar in gold, all other issues should be subordinated to that." To this he adds: "The depressions and panics of the last few years have been chiefly caused by agitation for reduction in the standard of value. Capital has become alarmed. It has run into its hole, and will not come out until it is settled that the American people borrowing one dollar in gold will return one dollar and not fifty cents." Mr. Carnegie expresses disappointment in regard to the iron trade, but adds that with sound gold platforms a change will come. Increasing the revenue of the Government, he says, would have a good effect, because it would protect the gold reserve, but, he adds, that will not cure the poison now in the circulation."

The manipulation of Sugar was the speculative feature of the day, the trading in the stock amounting to more than 60,000 shares. It was somewhat heavy after the opening, declining to 121⅞, but in the afternoon it advanced to 123⅝, and closed at 123⅝, a net gain of ⅜. The strength was largely due to the covering of short contracts, the bears being alarmed over reports as to the prosperity of the company. It is said that the company was a large purchaser of raw sugar at the recent concessions in price, and that it is now in a strong position on the eve of the annual demand for the refined article by the fruit preserving interest. The other industrials were extremely dull, but were fractionally higher. Railway issues, as a class, showed small gains. In the Granger list, Burlington advanced to 73¾, thus recovering its dividend. St. Paul moved up ⅝, and Rock Island lost ⅛. On covering of shorts Manhattan advanced to 103½, but closed at 103, a net gain of ½. Missouri Pacific sold up to 26 on a few transactions, but almost immediately fell back to 25⅝. At the close the genaral list was steady at fractional gains.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $96,302,253; balances, $6,091,762; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $337,940.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, and the 5s advanced ⅛. There was a sale of $1,000 5s, coupon, at 112¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	94½
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109¼
4s, c., 1907	109½	110¼
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117¼
4s, c., 1925	116¾	117¼
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	103½	....
Currency 6s, 1898	106	....
Currency 6s, 1899	108¼	....
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	....
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	....
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	....

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	215	Mechanics'	185
American Ex	168	Merchants'	134
Broadway	159	Metropolis	410
Chatham	300	National Union	100
Chemical	4000	New-Amsterdam	190
City	500	New-York	234
Citizens'	125	New-York County	600
Commerce	203	Ninth National	114
Continental	132	Park	268
Corn Exchange	284	Phenix	108
East River	134	Republic	146
Fifth Avenue	2900	Seaboard National	167
Fourth National	180	Shoe & Leather	95
Gallatin National	255	State of New-York	106
German American	112	Third National	105
Hanover	512	Tradesmen's	95
Imp. & Traders'	535	United States Nat.	175
Irving	137½	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	110¼
Manhattan	207		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The local market today was dull and strong and was without special feature. In the tractions Metropolitan closed ⅝ higher and Union ⅛. Indianapolis sold down to 21, the lowest price reached in the late panic. The feature of the industrials was Welsbach, which advanced from 5½ to 53 and closed at 52⅝. Gains in other stocks extended to ½ in Storage common, ⅝ in Pennsylvania Heat preferred, ⅛ in Heat common, 1 per cent. in Welsbach Commercial preferred, and 1 per cent. in Pennsylvania Steel common. The close was firm at the improvement.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	....	23	....	23
Baltimore Traction	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
Cambria	41¼	41⅝	41⅜	42
Cheltaw	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
Con. Trac. stock	....	25	....	25
Electric Storage	34⅜	35	34¼	34¾
Electric Storage, pf	36	37	35½	36½
Electro-Pneumatic	....	½	....	¼
Hestonville	55	55½	55	55½
Hestonville, pf	62	65	62	65
Hunt. & B. T.	28	30	28	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	52	52¼	52	52¼
Indianapolis	21	21½	21	22
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21	21½	21	21½
Lehigh Navigation	40	40½	40¼	40½
Lehigh Valley	34	34½	34	34¼
Met. Traction	109¼	109⅝	108⅜	108¾
Northern Central	69	70	69	70
Northern Pacific	⅜	½	⅜	⅝
Northern Pacific, pf	11¾	12¼	11⅝	12
Pennsylvania	52¾	52¾	52⅜	52½
Penn. L., H. & P.	15⅜	15¼	14⅞	15
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16½
Penn. Steel	25	26	25	26
Penn. Steel pf	62½	63½	....	62½
Phila. Traction	71¾	71¾	71⅝	71⅝
Phila. & Erie	....	20	....	18
Reading	5 9-16	5 11-16	5 7-16	5½
Rochester Railway	....	24	....	24
Union Traction, $10 paid	18⅞	19	18¾	18⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	239¾	240	239¾	240
United Gas Imp.	71	71¼	70¾	71½
W. N. Y. & P.	2	2½	2	2½
Welsbach	52½	53	51	52
Welsbach of Canada	2¼	2⅜	2½	2⅜
Welsbach Commercial	....	33	35	..
Welsbach Commercial pf	67	..	65	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	79	80	79	80
N. J. Con. 5s	87	87½	87	87½
Newark Pass. 5s	104	104¼	104¾	....
People's Traction 6s	93¾	94	92⅞	94
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	74¾	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Holders of reorganization certificates for Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's first, second, and third preference income bonds, deferred income bonds and stock have been notified that the second installment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan is called for June 15. Reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payments at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, so that the same may be indorsed thereon.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛	54½	55	175
*American Sugar Refineries	122⅝	123⅝	121¾	123⅜	+ ⅜	123¼	123⅝	60,005
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103¼	103⅝	103	103⅝	+ ⅜	103¼	103¾	315
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	93	93	93	93	....	92	95	14
American Tobacco	66	66	65¼	66	+ ⅛	65¾	66	1,010
American Tobacco pf	100	100	100	100	....	99	100	100
A., T. & S. F., all in, paid	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼	15¼	15⅜	805
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	23	23	23	23	....	22¾	23¼	450
Baltimore & Ohio	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼	18¼	18½	200
*Bay State Gas	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	....	29	30½	124
*Brooklyn R. T.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜	22¾	23¾	5
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	22	22	22	22	....	23	25	100
Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	+ ¼	49¾	50½	100
Canadian Pacific	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅝	61½	62½	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67¼	68¼	67⅞	68	+ ¼	68	68¼	3,325
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	78⅜	79⅜	78½	79⅜	+ ⅝	79¾	70½	6,275
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	....	104⅝	104⅞	120
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅝	78	77⅜	77⅝	+ ⅜	77⅜	77⅝	9,420
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	70⅛	70½	70	70⅛	— ⅛	70⅛	70⅜	4,245
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	....	33	33½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28¾	28¾	28½	28⅝	+1	28½	29	529
Consolidated Gas Company	155¾	156	155¾	156	+1	156	157½	385
Delaware & Hudson	126½	126½	126½	126½	+1	126	128	165
Dist. & C. F., all in, paid	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜	....	18⅛	18¼	370
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98¼	99	98¼	99	....	97	99	15
Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	....	14	14½	100
Erie 1st pf	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36¼	....	36¾	37¼	27
Erie 2d pf	20	20	20	20	....	....	....	5
Erie T. & T.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¾	60¾	61	100
General Electric	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	....	34½	34½	508
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	....	95½	98½	9
Iowa Central	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛	8	8½	100
Iowa Central pf	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½	33	33½	200
Kanawha & Michigan	8	8	8	8	+1½	7	9½	100
Laclede Gas	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	....	27½	28	650
Lake Erie & Western pf	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ ½	71	71⅞	148
Lake Shore	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	+ ⅛	149	149⅞	600
Long Island	80	80	80	80	....	79	81	100
Louisville & Nashville	50¼	50⅝	50	50½	+ ¼	50⅜	50⅝	5,230
Manhattan Con	102¼	103½	101⅝	103	+ ½	103	103½	9,235
*Metropolitan Traction	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	+ ⅝	109¼	109¼	1,330
Minnesota Iron	67	67	67	67	....	64½	66	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25½	26¼	25½	26	+ ⅛	25½	25⅝	500
Missouri Pacific	25	26	25	25¼	+ ¼	25¼	25⅜	4,225
Mobile & Ohio	21⅜	22	21⅜	22	+2¾	21	....	200
*National Lead Company	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅞	91	91⅝	310
*National Lead Company pf	90¼	91	90¼	91	....	....	....	60
National Starch 2d pf	19	19	19	19	....	15	20	10
New-Jersey Central	104	104	104	104	....	105¾	106¼	36
New-York Central	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅛	96½	97	110
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾	24½	25	100
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	....	5¾	5½	400
Northern Pacific, t. r.	½	½	½	½	....	½	⅝	680
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	....	12	12⅜	10
Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	....	14¼	15	10
Pacific Mail	25½	26¼	25½	26	+ ½	29	30½	920
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	11	11⅝	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅜	11⅜	11⅝	8,570
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	4½	4½	....	4½	5	10
St. Paul & Omaha	43¼	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅜	43¼	43⅞	200
Southern Pacific	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛	19½	20	300
Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	....	9¼	10⅝	105
Southern Railway pf	29½	30½	29½	29¾	— ¼	29¼	30	1,125
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26⅜	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅛	26⅝	26⅞	4,850
Texas Pacific	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛	8	8⅛	300
Union Pacific, t. r.	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	....	8	8⅛	740
U. P., Denver & Gulf	3	3	3	3	....	3	4	1,070
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛	5	5¼	140
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½	10	10½	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	19½	19½	19½	19½	....	19½	20¼	100
*United States Leather	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛	9¾	9⅞	405
*United States Leather pf	65	65¼	65	65	+ ¼	64⅝	65	3,960
United States Rubber	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼	24	24⅝	520
United States Rubber pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	+1	82½	84	200
Wabash	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼	7¼	7⅜	525
Wabash pf	18	18	18	18	+ ⅜	17⅝	18¼	330
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	....	97	100	34
Western Union Telegraph	85	85⅜	85	85⅜	+ ⅜	85¼	85½	610
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	10½	10	10½	+ ½	10½	10½	2,017
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	....	35	38¼	11
Total sales								140,528
*Unlisted.								

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Phenix of Arizona	.03	.03	.03	.03	....	....	....	2,900

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 5s	10,000	108¼	Atch, Top & S F gen 4s	5,000	70¾	Atch, Top & S F gen 4s	20,000	70¾
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s	500	70¾	Atch, Top & S F gen 4s	1,000	111½	N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	1,500	79¼
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	7,000	79⅜	N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	5,000	79½	N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	1,500	79¾
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	10,000	79¾	N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	30,000	79½	Adjustment 4s	11,000	42¾
Adjustment 4s	7,000	42¾	Adjustment 4s	11,000	42¾	Adjustment 4s	5,000	42¾
Adjustment 4s	5,000	42¾	Adjustment 4s	5,000	42¾	Adjustment 4s	10,000	42¾
Beech Creek 1st cons 5s	1,000	107	Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	10,000	117	Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000	100⅜
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	12,000	136	Bur, C Rap & N 1st	1,000	108½	Bur, C R & N 1st, col tr 5s	2,000	102⅝
Canada So 1st, gtd	5,000	109	Central Pacific 1st gtd 6s	1,000	113	Ches & Ohio con 5s	8,000	107⅝
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s	1,000	97	Chi, B & Q conv 5s	5,000	101½	Chi & East Ill 1st	3,000	117½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	1,000	99⅝	Chi & Erie 1st	3,000	108¾	Chi & North Pacific 1st, Trust Co certfs	2,000	46¼
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s	5,000	106¼	30-yr deb 5s	4,000	109	Chi & N W, S F 5s, registered	4,000	108½
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s	1,000	105	Chi, St P & Pac deb 5s	1,000	97	C, St P, M & O, cons	3,000	129
C, C & St L gen 4s	1,000	87	Den & Rio Grande 4s	1,000	91¼	Detroit Gas Co 5s	5,000	80½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	6,000	107½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	11,000	104	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	2,000	100½
Erie 1st pf	30,000	42¾	Erie 2d pf	7,000	42¾	Erie gen lien 3-4s	1,000	65½
Erie gen lien 3-4s	2,000	65½	Erie gen lien 3-4s	3,000	65½	Erie gen lien 3-4s	5,000	65½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	1,000	97	Kan & Mich 4s	3,000	97¼	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	1,000	81½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	4,000s20	88½	Knox & Ohio 1st	1,000	116	Long Island	2,000	102¾
Louis & Nash 5s	1,000	113¾	Manhattan Con 4s	2,000	103½	Metropolitan Elev 1st	4,000	119
Mexican Int 1st 4s	8,000	75	Midland of N J 1st	1,000	115	Mo, Kan & East 1st	6,000	91¼
Mo, Kan & East 1st	6,000	91½	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	11,000	85½	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	6,000	58¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	3,000	59¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	1,000	59	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	6,000	59¼
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	1,000	59¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	6,000	59¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	10,000	59¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	5,000	59¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	20,000	59¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	2,000	59¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	5,000	60	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	20,000	60	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	5,000	59¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	5,000	59¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	20,000	59¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	5,000	59¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	5,000	59¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	5

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on JUNE 15, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

E. W. WILSON & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
40-42 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)

BUY AND SELL
Standard Oil Co.,
Wagner Palace Car Co.,
Union Typewriter Co.,
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.,
N. Y. and East River Gas Co.,
Standard Gas Co.,
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.,
N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Ill., May 6th, 1896.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the first day of June next to stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the eleventh instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

HECKER - JONES - JEWELL MILLING COMPANY,
207 Produce Exchange, May 13, 1896.

DIVIDEND NO. 15.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable June 1 to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., May 21, and opened at 9 A. M., June 1.

THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MINNESOTA IRON COMPANY,
Office of the Assistant Secretary,
Room 7, Eighth Floor, Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
New-York, May 1, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MINNESOTA IRON COMPANY for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at said meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Duluth, Minnesota, on Monday, the 8th day of June, 1896, at 11 A. M.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 22d of May, and reopened on Friday, June 12, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. J. PATERSON, Ass't Sec'y.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, May 19, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this bank, MONDAY, June 1, 1896.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, May 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened May 26, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon MAY 26, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of bolts, hardware, tools, metals, packing, bricks, cement, lumber, boat knees, brushes, alcohol, polishing paste, brown zinc, castile soap, and sponge. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited.

The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.

EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY Yard, League Island, Pa., May 5, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., to be opened May 26, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon MAY 26, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., a quantity of blocks, bolts, nuts, rivets, air port and other glasses, hardware, lumber, packing, pipe and fittings, and ship chandlery. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, Pa. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.

EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET.
New-York, May 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 26, 1896, and then opened, for new compound engine, &c., for U. S. Steamer "Ordnance." Specifications, blanks, &c., can be had here. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed Proposal for Engine, &c., for Steamer "Ordnance," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER, FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., May 5th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 25th, 1896, and then opened, for construction of a Quartermaster's stable and a wagon shed, including plumbing in stable. Government reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Full information can be obtained on application to Lieut. ALBERT TODD, Qr. Mr.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., May 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. JUNE 18, 1896, for furnishing iron, steel, hardware, lumber, forage, fuel, oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Maj. ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

HE WOULD PROTECT THE ROCKS.

Harlem Citizen Writes a Letter About Advertising to the Mayor.

Mayor Strong was sipping a cup of fragrant Oolong the other day and enjoying the grateful odor that came through the open windows from the newly cut lawns of the City Hall Park, when the following letter was placed on his desk:

Dear Sir: I am one of a long keen suffering public living on St. Nicholas Avenue, particularly at this season of the year, when a deeper crimson comes upon the robin's breast, when the thoroughgoing mosquito seeks that which tastes best, and when the fragrance of new-mown grass arises from the lawn where suburbanites are mowing.

I am a dyed-in-the-wool advertiser, but I believe in doing it in a decent, upright, godly manner through the newspapers and magazines, and not by painting dreadful signs on rocks, making Nature's beauty hideous. In the Spring an army of advertisers here in New-York, who have faith in this sort of business, send a grand army of painters along St. Nicholas Avenue, particularly between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, to touch up the advertisements that have been washed and faded by Winter's rain. It is now that we residents of this avenue arise in the morning feeling like "two-year-olds" and are forced to look out upon such signs as "Sound Sleep Follows the Use of —— Sarsaparilla," when you don't want to sleep any more; "Jones's Tonic Is a Sure Cure for Paralysis, Vertigo, Insomnia, Jim Jams," &c., when you have neither; "Smoke Short Route Cigarettes," when you are not thinking of leaving this world; "For That Tired Feeling Take ——," when you are not tired at all; "Chew Sowsy Pepsin Gum," when you are not a chewer; "Million Use It," when you don't give a bean if the number was 62½ millions, and so on as far as the great rocks extend are these tiresome painted signs.

Right here I want to make a vigorous kick, a strong protest, or anything else that will stop this nuisance—many others have told me that they wanted to do the same, but they seem to be slow about it. I refer this serious matter to your honorable department and ask if there isn't some means by which the grand rocks that God has so beautifully bestowed upon Harlem cannot be protected from these desecrating fiends.

Trusting that this start made in the right direction may bring good results and that the residents of St. Nicholas Avenue may not be forced to suffer longer, I am very truly yours,

S. W. RICHARDS.

Not knowing exactly what to do with this letter, the Mayor sent it to the Board of Aldermen, who received it on Wednesday. They, being in a similar quandary, referred it to Alderman Woodward. He will probably take a week off and memorize the inscriptions for future use.

E. J. LOMNITZ'S DIVORCE CASE.

Wife Became Infatuated with Christian Science and Left Him, He Says.

Testimony was taken yesterday in the law office of Hoggatt & Caruthers, 108 Fulton Street, in the action for divorce brought by Edward J. Lomnitz, an insurance agent, who lived in West Forty-third Street, but is now in Noble County, Oklahoma, where he has established a legal residence.

Mr. Lomnitz's deposition declares that his wife deserted him in 1893, while they were living in Toronto. He says she became so infatuated with Christian Science theories that he found it impossible to live with her, and that when he tried to induce her to come to New-York she ran away with their daughter.

The testimony taken yesterday by Mr. Hoggatt as a Commissioner for Oklahoma, related to Mr. Lomnitz's good character. T. R. Fell of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and Abel Gilbert of the Anglo-American Loan Association testified that they knew Mr. Lomnitz personally and in business, and that he was known as a man of good character. The Rev. George Tompkins, who knew the plaintiff in Canada, testified that his wife had deserted him.

The whereabouts of Mrs. Lomnitz are unknown. Service of the summons in the suit was made by publication, and she has as yet made no answer to the complaint. The testimony was sent to the Clerk of the District Court in Noble County, Oklohoma.

Mr. Lomnitz says, in giving his grounds for bringing the suit, that his wife became so much taken up with Christian Science as to neglect her home. He also says that when one of their children was sick, she refused to allow a doctor to be called, and attempted to cure the child by prayer. She finally, he says, became convinced that she had a talent for preaching, and took every opportunity to preach in public, and, failing in this, would preach at him.

Mr. Lomnitz declares that if the divorce be granted he will go to Canada and make every effort to recover possession of the child.

TRIED HARD TO GAIN LIBERTY.

Percy Montmorenci Smith Swam Away from Ellis Island, but Was Caught.

His name—that is, the name he gave—is Percy Montmorenci Smith. He is English, young, and mad. He arrived here with the early May blossoms, and found his way into the Jefferson Market Police Court a few days later. He was there at the instance of a policeman. Percy claimed to be the only legitimate successor of Henry Irving, a son of Baron Hirsch, a relative of the Rothschilds, and incidentally an heir to the throne of Russia.

Percy Montmorenci was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and last Wednesday was taken to Ellis Island to await there the sailing of the next Wilson Line steamship, one of whose vessels had brought him to this country. He was put in the hospital, and the doors were locked.

With night came a desire for freedom. The prisoner therefore rent a shutter from its fastenings and shied it at a guard. Then he leaped from the window, plunged into the bay, and struck out. He took off his shoes while swimming and flung one of them at the boat which was started in pursuit.

The fugitive reached a schooner, and was trying to climb on board when captured. He was taken back to the island, dressed in dry clothing, and put to bed. He will be started back for England to-morrow.

SEVERE SENTENCE FOR MANSFIELD.

Mayor Fagan's Former Partner May Be Sent to Prison.

Isaac Mansfield, who was convicted in the Hudson County Court of General Sessions last Tuesday for keeping a resort known as the Mansfield House, at North Bergen, where pool selling and bookmaking were carried on, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Hudspeth and sentenced to one year in State prison and a fine of $500.

Mr. Mansfield immediately gave notice that he would apply for a writ of error. Bail was fixed at $3,000 pending decision on this point. Mr. Mansfield was formerly a partner of Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, in the iron business. They dissolved partnership about two years ago.

Rapid Transit Commissioners Meet.

At the weekly meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday a resolution was adopted that the Board of Estimate be asked that an unexpended balance to the credit of the Commissioners, amounting to $9,648.92, be applied to the payment of certain current expenses. Formal entry was made of the approval by the Governor of the rapid transit amendments, by which contracts for construction and operation may be made much more desirable than under the original law. Should the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court hand down a decision today on the injunction proceedings brought to restrain the Commissioners, a special meeting may be called. This will probably occur, also, should the decision clear the way for progressive work. Otherwise there will be no meeting until next Thursday.

Blind Man Was C. F. Gildersleeve.

The man who fell from the elevated railroad station, at Bridge Street and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday night, was identified yesterday as Charles F. Gildersleeve, an inmate of the Industrial Home for the Blind, in Lexington Avenue. He is still a patient in the Long Island Hospital, and the surgeons believe he will recover. The ticket seller at the Bridge Street station said that he ran through the station, and while trying to catch the rear platform of a car fell into the street. Mrs. Gildersleeve, the young man's mother, says it was impossible for her son to run through the station, as he is blind. She is positive that he was pushed off the station platform.

Minister Tripp in This Country.

Ex-Judge Bartlett Tripp, United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, accompanied by Mrs. Tripp, arrived in this city yesterday. He spent the day at the Hoffman House, leaving last evening for Providence. Ex-Judge Tripp told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he was here on leave of absence, and would remain a few weeks only, visiting Washington and his former home in South Dakota.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Concerning the attachment by Dresser & Goodridge of this city against the Goodridge Rubber Company, manufacturer of elastic webs at Newport, R. I., for $160,000, E. R. Goodridge is quoted as saying that it was done without his consent, and that he did not know of it until Wednesday night. He presumes that Mr. Dresser became alarmed and desired to protect the advances made to the company by Dresser & Goodridge, its selling agents. Mr. Goodridge announced that he withdrew from the firm of Dresser & Goodridge on May 19.

—Four attachments were obtained yesterday against Deutsch & Co., dealers in cloaks, at 39 and 41 West Twenty-third Street, by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, in favor of the following creditors: E. Victor & Achelis, $1,800; Hardt Von Bernuth & Co., $1,995; A. S. Rosenthal & Co., $1,477, and Ehrich Brothers, $601. Blumenstiel & Hirsch also obtained replevins against the firm in favor of Samuel Sachs for $527 and Charles E. Becker for $664. Thomson & Allen also put in replevins to the Sheriff for $3,449 in favor of Otto J. Bueb.

—Norman U. T. Melliss has been appointed receiver of the Atlas Book Binding Company of 204 and 206 Bowery, by Justice Proyor, on the application of George F. Zanes, President, and two other Directors. The direct liabilities are $12,411; contingent liabilities as indorser, $2,125, and on accommodation paper, $2,398. The assets consist of five folding machines and one binding machine, all mortgaged for $1,500; accounts, &c., amounting to $3,041, and some stock and materials.

—Boyd, Conover & Ednie, wholesale dealers in millinery novelties, at 661 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to William A. Prendergast, giving preference to Sarah Stembler for $5,000. Mr. Conover yesterday transferred a house at 53 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, to James Brotherton, who conveyed it to Ella Conover for $1.

—Justice Pryor yesterday granted a motion to dissolve the Rice-Blake Lumber Company of Buffalo, N. Y., and made the temporary receiver, Charles C. Farnham, permanent receiver. The liabilities were reported to be $62,000 and the nominal assets $86,000.

—Two executions were received by the Sheriff yesterday for $8,186 against Max Bleiman of the Herald Square Theatre, in favor of Godfrey Manheimer, for balance due on three valuable paintings sold in 1893 and on a note.

—The Sheriff yesterday received two executions for $3,100 against Edward Stavenhagen, manufacturer of children's dresses, at 205 East Seventy-sixth Street, both in favor of Victor Guinsburg.

—Augustus F. Brabant, manufacturer and importer of needles and peddlers' supplies, at 54 Warren Street, made an assignment yesterday to Clarence L. Burger, without preference.

—Judgment for $8,087 was entered yesterday against William B. Price in favor of Wayland, Trask & Co., for balance due on stock transactions.

—Cladin & Co. have attached the stock of Wilson & Co., dry goods dealers of Newark. The liabilities of the concern are about $65,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

IRREGULAR MARKET, WITH SPECULATION BETTER.

Grain Influenced by the Sharp Break at the West—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Quiet and Easier—Oats Dull and Lower—Provisions Greatly Depressed—Cotton Fairly Active and Lower—Coffee Quiet and Steady.

The grain markets were a shade higher during the early trading, but the sharp break at the West caused weakness here and a better scalping trade, with the close about 1c down. Provisions were much depressed and lower, on free offerings of long stuff by New-York houses. Cotton was fairly active and pressed for sale at lower prices. Coffee held up fairly well against Europe, but closed easy.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24¼@ .
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35⅝@ .
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@ .
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.50 @ 9.75
Lard, Western, steam	4.60 @ 4.65
Beef, family	9.00 @10.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ .
Sugar, granulated	5⅛@ 5¼
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14⅝@ .
Cheese, State, full cream, new	8½@ 8¼
Copper, lake	11.10 @11.25
Lead	3.02½@ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and very irregular, with early prices showing an advance of ⅛@⅝c, through better cables, foreign buying, and firmer West; declining 1⅛@1⅝c, with the later depression West, and closing weak at ⅜@1c below Wednesday. Spot, was dull, lower and very quiet up to the close, when about 20 loads were reported taken by shippers, without particulars. Sales, 64,000 bushels, including 22,000 bushels No. 2 red and 32,000 bushels ungraded Spring, for export, on private terms. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 69¼c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 2¼@2½c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 1½c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 73,693 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 210,575 bushels; receipts, 80,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 313,214 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened firm and ¼c higher, with the West, but reacted ⅝c, with later weakness West, and closed weak at ⅛c decline, with a moderate local trade....Spot was ⅛c lower and in light demand. Sales, 33,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at ⅝c over July, free on board, afloat, and, for local account, 10,000 bushels steamer yellow at 35c, elevator, and 7,000 bushels steamer mixed and steamer yellow, on private terms. Receipts, 127,375 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 151,546 bushels....Clearances hence, 28,791 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 284,522 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and closed weak at ⅛c decline, with corn and the West....Spot were in good export demand at generally steady prices....Sales, 202,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25⅝c, with 40,000 bushels for export at 27c, free on board, afloat, and part on private terms; No. 3 white at 24¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24½c for 31,000 bushels, with 70,000 bushels for export, on private terms; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¼c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 61,000 bushels....Receipts, 80,500 bushels; exports, 61,380 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	15,000	68⅝@68⅞	68⅞
June	35,000	67¾@68⅜	67⅝
July	3,265,000	67¾@68⅜	67⅝
September	2,805,000	67 @68⅛	67⅝
December	390,000	69⅝@70⅛	69⅜
Total	6,510,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	45,000	35¼@35⅞	35⅝
June	15,000	35⅛@35⅜	35⅛
July	90,000	35⅜@36	35⅞
September	85,000	36⅜@37⅛	36⅝
Total	235,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	@	24⅛
July		24⅛@24⅝	24¼

FLOUR—Some concessions were made on top and bottom grades, which led to an increased demand. Sales, 16,300 bbls, including city Mills 12,800 bbls patents and 1,600 bbls clear, at quotations: 2,100 bbls Winter straights at $3.40@$3.50, 2,800 bbls bakers' extra at $2.60@$2.90, 5,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$4.05; 600 bbls fine, in sacks, at $1.70, and 1,000 sacks Spring at $1.70 to. Arrivals, 6,842 bbls and 7,337 sacks; exports, 2,068 bbls and 9,978 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 18,265 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Less active and steady at $2.50 @$2.90.

RYE—State nominal at 45½@46c; Western, 43@ 43¾c, cost, freight, and insurance.

BARLEY—Sales, 20,000 bushels feeding, 49 lb, at 38⅝c, free on board, afloat.

COARSE GRAINS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.15; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2; chops, 57½@ 60c; coarse meal, 69@71c; fine white, 80c.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $8.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Becomes even quieter under the depression from hog products, which influences exporters further in holding off. A trade demand for good off-yellow was satisfied at 24½c for 100 bbls. Prime yellow was offered at 25c, without material bidding. Reports from the South are that some sections had offered export markets better terms by 1c per gallon than recent figures, and were not able to sell. It is more a question of restraining a pressure to sell that keeps the current figures, however nominal they may be. Crude in lots is scarce here and nominal at 21c. The traders in cottonseed oil have been working at all times in New-York under a marked disadvantage by reason of the neglect in obtaining periodically statements of the stocks of the product held here, and especially upon the present crop, when there was a good deal of confusion through the various views as to the holdings; to remedy this so that trading may be conducted on a safer basis an effort is about to be made by the Produce Exchange authorities to have returns made semimonthly of the supplies held here in warehouses, alike with grain and provisions....LINSEED OIL was in fair demand; American at 40c, boiled at 42c, Calcutta at 52c. LARD OIL was slow at 40@50c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 21.—Oil closed at $1.10½, the only quotation. Standard's price, $1.15.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The markets made a more substantial decline yesterday than the day before, as the hog supplies were over 70,000 head, and continued to exceed estimates. Pork was sold off 20@22½c, lard 12½@15 points, and bacon about 5 points. The continued depression and outlook for hog supplies, with dragging export demand, brought out a desire to sell a good deal of long stuff, largely on New-York account at the West. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for today at 25,000 head. The week's hog packing was 350,000 head; same time last year, 315,000 head.

LARD—Does not seem to have a stopping point in its downward tendency. Under a good deal of depression it sold off 12½@15 points upon yesterday's market at the West. Another large supply of hogs on top of exceptionally heavy marketing the day before, with exporters becoming even more indifferent as prices yield, brings out a good deal of long stuff at the West, chiefly on New-York account, and moderately at the West on its local interest, where prices at the close were weak at the decline, with May closing there at 4.30c nominal; July was at 4.37½@4.52½c, closing at 4.37½c; September at 4.52½@4.65c, closing at 4.52½c. Here there was a sale of 100 tierces cash early at 4.75c, but 4.60@4.65c are quoted nominal at the close, with a prostrated trading. May option closed at 4.65c nominal; city steam was easy; sales of 120 tierces at 4.15c; refined was dull and lower; Continent at 5c; South American at 5.40c; Brazil, kegs, at 6.50c; compound at 4½@4½c, as to quality.

PORK—The exporters were figuring carefully, since all of their recent buying has been followed by lower prices and in view of the generally depressed situation. Sales of 200 bbls mess. The West was down 12½@20c under the general unloading of long stuff and a greatly depressed feeling on the steady declines, with May closing at $7.30 nominal; July was at $7.35@$7.57½, closing at $7.35; September at $7.55@$7.70, closing at $7.55, asked....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.50@$9 for old and $9.25@$10 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10@$11.

CUTMEATS—It was hard to sell more than small lots, while prices were weak; sale of 25 bxs rib bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c....City pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¼c; 10-lb average, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—Suffered less than pork and lard, yet was down 5 points. It was reported that the Argentine Republic was competing in a more important way with supplies to the United Kingdom and that 4,000 bxs had arrived out thence latterly. Short ribs at the West were; For July at $3.85@$3.92½, closing at $3.85@$3.75¼; September at $4@$4.07½, closing at $4@$4.02½.

BEEF—Was slow to exporters at easy prices....Quotations: Packet, $8@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9.50@$10; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $13@$15.

BEEF HAMS—Were weak and slow; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at easy prices....Bacon a 14½c, 180 lb at 4⅝c, 160 lb at 4½@4¾c, 140 lb at 4⅝c; 120 lb at 4⅞c; pigs at 5c....Receipts at the West, 72,749 head; same time last year, 80,718 head. Chicago—Receipts, 33,000 head; active; 5c lower; $3@$3.45; left over, 4,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,164 head; active; $2.80@$3.80. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,455 head; steady; $2.90@ $3.30. Omaha—Receipts, 6,000 head; weak to 5c lower; $2.90@$3.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,130 head; $3.10@$3.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 13,000 head; slow; weak; $2.95@$3.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; below; $3.20@$3.80.

TALLOW—Late on Wednesday there were 100 hhds city, special, taken for England at 3 3-16c; yesterday 500 hhds were obtained by the Continent at 3½c, and 175 hhds by the home trade at 3c, with some difference in the litres; but the close showed no bidding over 3c, whatever better rate was held, and only special lots would have exceeded that price; the market reached practically a 3c basis sooner than expected; but with a weekly production now of 1,100 hhds to 1,200 hhds city, with the fat being turned more largely from the oleostearine make, it is a position influenced chiefly by overproduction, while it is believed that there are at least 1,000 hhds more in stock to be had, including one large line of about 800 hhds, which had been held along in hopes of a stiffer market; country made is becoming difficult to sell at 3½c, and bids are being put down to 3c; of grease there have been sales within a week at home and in Eastern markets of about 200 tons for England at 2¼@3c, chiefly at 2½@2¾c, common to good bone.

STEARINE—For oleostearine demands were unimportant, and 4½c was the nominal price; in lard stearine a dull trading, with 5¼@5⅝c quoted, nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active, owing to the unsettled foreign markets, with the close easy at unchanged prices to 5 points advance, and few local orders; Havre was steady at ⅛f advance to ¼f decline, and Hamburg steady at unchanged to ⅛ pfennig up. Spot was dull and easy at 14⅛c for No. 7. Sales, 700 bags Maracaibo and 250 bags Central American, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 10.35c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close —June, 500 bags at 12.50c; July, 250 bags at 12.05c and 350 bags at 12.10c; August, 750 bags at 11.50c; September, 3,750 bags at 11.05c; October, 500 bags at 10.75c; December, 1,750 bags at 10.40c and 1,000 bags at 10.35c; March, 500 bags at 10.20c; total, 9,250 bags; total for day, 10,500 bags....Closing prices: January, ...; February, 10.10@10.25c; March, ...; April, 10.05@10.15c; May, 12.80@12.95c; June, 12.45@12.50c; July, 12@12.05c; August, 11.45@ 11.55c; September, 11@11.05c; October, 10.60@ 10.70c; November, 10.40@10.50c; December, 10.30 @10.35c.

COTTON.

Contracts were more active in a scalping way, with prices very irregular, and closing barely steady at 8@14 points decline, through lack of support, while Liverpool was disappointing....Spot was dull at 1-16c decline. Sales, 60 bales; to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8½c; middling uplands, 8¾c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
May	7.99@7.97	8.08	7.98	2,400
June	7.95@7.96	8.09	7.95	6,600
July	7.98@7.99	8.11	7.98	6,400
August	8.00@8.01	8.14	7.99	30,500
September	7.40@7.41	7.52	7.40	13,500
October	7.27@7.28	7.38	7.27	11,200
November	7.17@7.18	7.28	7.18	12,500
December	7.17@7.18	7.20	7.18	26,000
January	7.19@7.21	7.31	7.21	8,300
February	7.23@7.24	7.24	7.24	300
March	7.26@7.27	7.38	7.33	700
Total				158,000

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 3,772 bales, against 3,784 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receivers are generally asking about late prices for marrow beans, but there is scarcely enough demand to sustain the market. Medium are unchanged but quiet, and peas have been shaded to $1.10 in a few instances. White kidney steady, and a moderate quantity of red kidney is going to shippers at $1.10. Other varieties slow but unchanged. Green peas very quiet. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.32½@$1.35; do, medium, $1.15; do, pea, $1.10@$1.12½; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, soup, $1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, California, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign, pea, old, 85@90c; do, foreign, medium, old, 75@85c; green peas, bbls, 77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, 72½c.

BUTTER—Moderate demand; fancy steady....Western creamery, 11@15c; extra, 15c; State dairy, 8@15c; Western imitation creamery, 9½@ 12c; do, factory, 7@10c.

CHEESE—Quiet; without much change....State, large, full cream, new, 6½@8½c; do, old, 5@ 9½c; small, new, 7¾@8¼c; do, old, 4½@9¾c; part skims, new, 2@3c; do, old, 3@4½c; full skims, 2@2½c.

EGGS—Light receipts; choice steadier....State, 11@11½c; Western, 9½@11c; do, case, $1.50@$2.55.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples hold firm under moderate receipts and fair demand. Strawberries were not plenty to-day and ruled weak at quotations, although the range was wide, owing to the irregular quality of the offerings. Fancy large varieties are scarce and a few such received from all points command quite extreme prices, sometimes in anticipation. The supply is from Maryland and Delaware, and the ruling range 10@13c. Very common small berries range down to 8c, and when in bad order they go considerably lower. A few green gooseberries arrived for which 10c was the nominal demand as yet. Choice cherries are scarce and wanted; a few received are of medium size and sell at moderate prices. We quote: Apples, Ben Davis and Willow Twig, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, Baldwin, $3@$3.50; do, russet, Roxbury, $2.50@$3; do, inferior, $1@$2; strawberries, Maryland and Delaware, fancy, large varieties, per quart, 16@20c; do, usual varieties, choice, 13@14c; do, fair to good, 10@ 12c; do, poor, 8@10c; do, Tennessee, 12@16c; do, Norfolk, 8@12c; do, North Carolina, fancy, large varieties, per quart, 16@20c; do, usual varieties, fair to choice, 8@14c; do, Charleston, Hoffman seedlings, 18@25c; green gooseberries, per quart, 6@10c; do, downing, 10@12c; cherries, per quart, 15@16c; cherries, North Carolina, medium, per lb, 8@10c. DRIED—Another car of prime evaporated apples that had been sold, to arrive, at 5c, came in to-day. Demand is quiet for other grades, but the offerings are light and there is a generally steady holding. Not much doing in sundried sliced apples, and the inquiry for coarse cut is lighter also. Chops scarce and firm. Cores and skins slow. Raspberries firmer, few sales at 14c. Other small fruits unchanged. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 6@ 6¼c; do, prime to choice, 5@5¼c; do, common to good, 3@4½c; do, sun dried, sliced, Southern, 1¾ @3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 1¾@2⅝c; do, Western, 2½@3½c; do, State, 2½@3½c; chops, 2@ 2¼c; cores and skins, 2c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 17@17½c; cherries, 8@9c; blackberries, 5½@5⅞c; huckleberries, 6@6½c; Southern State, 5c; do, Southern, 4½c; apricots, 8@11c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@14c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, 3½@6¼c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 4 carloads. Demand moderate, and market generally weak, though prices unchanged. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 17@22c; fowls, per lb, 10c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 60@80c; geese, per pair, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 25@30c. DRESSED—Fresh supply of dressed fowls was not large to-day, and with a continued fair demand, in good part from wholesalers who have not sufficient coming to supply their regular wants, and stocks cleaning up very satisfactorily, a firmer feeling has developed, with 9½c occasionally reached for selected small fowls, though most sales are making at 9c, as they run, unless they average heavy, and such l

TWELVE JURORS AT LAST

BUT ONE MAY BE EXCUSED IN THE TRIAL OF MRS. FLEMING.

Mr. Haight Is Anxious to be Let Off, It Is Said, and a Fresh Panel of 100 Talesmen Is to be on Hand This Morning—William Montgomery, the Twelfth Juror, Had Expressed a Belief in Mrs. Fleming's Innocence.

The twelfth juror had been obtained for the trial of Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, accused of murdering her mother, Mrs. Evelina M. Bliss, when Recorder Goff adjourned court yesterday. The wearisome work of examining talesmen may be taken up again this morning.

It was rumored that Juror No. 6, Charles C. Haight, an architect, had succeeded in persuading the Recorder and the counsel that he should be excused. Color was lent to this rumor by orders that the remaining five talesmen of the panel called for yesterday be in court to-day, and also a fresh panel of 100.

The twelfth juror is William Montgomery, a dry goods salesman of 322 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Montgomery said that he had not read about the case until yesterday morning, and that he then expressed his belief in Mrs. Fleming's innocence.

The jury as completed at the adjournment of court was:

1. Charles B. Poor, manager wine business, 44 Beaver Street; residence, 367 Manhattan Avenue.
2. David S. Hotaling, real estate broker, 96 Broadway; residence, 1,479 Washington Avenue.
3. Charles Sam, boots and shoes, 2,284 Third Avenue; residence, 107 Tremont Avenue.
4. John D. Buchtel, wine dealer, 24 East Fifty-ninth Street; residence, 17 East Fifty-ninth Street.
5. Edwin B. Holden, coal merchant, 1 Broadway; residence, 311 West Eighty-second Street.
6. Charles C. Haight, architect, 21 Broadway; residence, 10 West Eighteenth Street.
7. George T. Montgomery, tools, 105 Fulton Street; residence, 63 West Eighty-seventh Street.
8. Henry Holding, builder, 315 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.
9. John B. Huntoon, ice dealer, 154 Jane Street; residence, 80 Perry Street.
10. Lovell M. Aldrich, Superintendent Crystal Lake Ice Company; residence, 253 East Sixty-eighth Street.
11. Edward H. Friedrich, harnessmaker, 62 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; residence, 60 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
12. William Montgomery, dry goods salesman, 322 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

A fresh panel of 100 talesmen occupied seats in Part II., General Sessions, when court opened yesterday. Mrs. Fleming appeared in her usual good spirits, and her half-sister, Florence Bliss, sat by her side.

The first talesman called to be examined was Edward Ribbons, who was at once excused when he said that he was a court officer.

The next talesman was Henry Erdman of 173 East Sixty-seventh Street, who brought a doctor's certificate with him stating that he was suffering from an ailment.

In reply to Mr. McIntyre, the talesman said that he also had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty.

"When did you get the certificate?" asked the Recorder.

"This morning, Sir," replied the talesman.

"And you were served with the jury notice last night?"

"Yes, Sir."

The Recorder then said, slowly, "It is possible that the laws in regard to the selection of a jury may be a little imperfect. They have been pretty severely criticised of late. The fault, however, isn't so much with the laws but with the people who desire to escape jury duty." The talesman was excused.

George H. Tabor, a painter, 92 Bank Street, created a good deal of amusement. He told Mr. McIntyre he was hard of hearing and then Mr. Brooke, counsel for defense, took him in hand.

"You said you were slightly hard of hearing?" said Mr. Brooke, lowering his voice to a whisper, so that those sitting near him could hardly catch what he was saying.

"Yes, sir," said the talesman, who seemed to have no difficulty in understanding what was said, and who walked into the trap.

"Are you married?" queried the senior counsel for the defense, in a whisper.

"Yes, sir, I am."

"And have you children?" in a still lower tone of voice.

"Yes sir."

The jurymen who were listening intently to the little comedy all laughed outright.

"Have you read about this case?" cried Mr. Brooke, suddenly raising his voice to an ordinary tone.

"Yes sir," replied the talesman, with a start, as if he had suddenly grasped the situation.

Mr. Brooke then examined the talesman at great length as to whether he had formed an opinion on the case. The talesman said he had formed an impression, and it took the lawyers more than an hour to find out about that impression.

Just as he was about to be sworn Mr. Brooke, counsel for the defense, jumped up and challenged him peremptorily. Mrs. Fleming, he said, was not satisfied with him.

The search for the twelfth juror continued after recess. Some talesmen had conscientious scruples against the death penalty and others had already formed opinions as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence which they could not lay aside.

Harris H. Hayden said "I do not think I could go into the jury box unbiased. I have given to this case a great deal of study, and for this reason I do not care to state here." He was promptly excused.

Mr. Montgomery, who was chosen to fill the twelfth seat in the box, said he had not read about the case until yesterday morning.

"Did you form an opinion?" he was asked.

"Yes, I said she was innocent and would not do such a thing," he replied

He said he would decide the case on the evidence alone and was accepted. Court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

ASKING A PARDON FOR PURCELL.

Friends Say He Was Not the Slayer of John Farrell.

ALBANY, May 21.—A delegation of New-Yorkers, composed principally of workingmen, and headed by Senator Nussbaum, appeared before Gov. Morton to-day in the interest of the application made for the pardon of William Purcell, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree in New-York City, in May, 1803.

Purcell, it was charged, shot and killed John Farrell as the latter was about to enter the rear entrance of his saloon, at First Avenue and Twenty-second Street, one Sunday night. Purcell was sentenced to Sing Sing for eleven years and one month. Purcell denies that he caused Farrell's death, and it was on the ground of his alleged innocence that his friends called to urge consideration of his case.

Gov. Morton, however, refused to hear any arguments, saying the delegation could submit any briefs it wished, but that he was too busy considering the thirty-day bills to accord a hearing. Besides Senator Nussbaum, the party included M. N. Mulnall, T. K. Foster, Christopher Purcell, William Harris, Major Patrick Duffy, and Jacob Kemple of New-York City.

Night Warden Harris Suspended.

Asher Harris, night warden at the Tombs Prison, was suspended by Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction on the recommendation of Warden Van De Carr, yesterday. He is charged with allowing women to visit prisoners after 7 o'clock in the evening. The night warden goes on duty at that hour, and no women are permitted to visit prisoners, except on the order of a Commissioner, after the night warden takes charge. The Warden is non-committal, but admits that no formal charges had been preferred. "The suspension was made," said Warden Van De Carr, "on the strength of rumors which have been in circulation that there have been acts of impropriety in the prison at night. An investigation will be held, but how soon I cannot say."

Assessment of Manhattan Company.

By a decision given yesterday in Part II. of the Supreme Court by Justice Truax, the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessment are required to file a report of their proceedings on the making of their assessment on the property of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for the year 1894. The matter of this year's assessment has been nearly two years in the courts, the company having obtained an order vacating the assessment. The General Term reversed this order, and was in turn reversed by the Court of Appeals, the last-named tribunal directing the assessment to be made. The company has now sought and obtained the above order to file a report of the Commissioners' proceedings on making the assessment.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

An Important Block near Central Park Restricted for Private Dwellings.

One of the most important real estate transactions of the year has just been completed through Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. by which the block bounded by One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets and Lenox and Seventh Avenues has been restricted to private houses, for the use of one family only. Real estate dealers will be interested in this arrangement because of the activity which the section immediately north of Central Park is enjoying. It has been taken in hand this Spring for special development. Indications promise more building there this year than ever before, and perhaps more than in any other residence section of the city. Builders are utilizing it already on a large scale, construction by blocks being not uncommon there now.

Exceptional skill and industry were required, in view of the conditions prevailing there, to set aside a block for purposes strictly private. Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. have rendered a distinct service to owners throughout that part of the city in the work just accomplished, by thus providing for a particularly desirable neighborhood, which must have influence in giving the section high character and in helping values. The result will be generally regarded as amply justifying the labor of several weeks which Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. devoted to it.

The block now restricted had been threatened for some time with the invasion of flats. Several months ago two owners began building on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street four flat houses and advanced as far as the first tier of beams. The syndicate for which Messrs. Hall J. How & Co erected bought these four lots and also the remainder of the property, embracing some fifty lots, which have all been restricted to private houses.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. have made, in connection with this restriction, the following sales to the gentlemen interested in the restriction: Two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for David Richey; two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for W. J. Brown; four lots, two on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and two on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 325 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd; four lots, two on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and two on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for William Collins; three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for the estate of John M. Pinkney, and five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 325 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for Oscar C. Ferris. Purchasers include Francis Crawford, George W. Docharty, George Ruddell, Anthony Smyth, and Dr. William E. Diller. In addition, it is also reported that four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue, have been sold by Donald Mitchell to Anthony Smyth.

Messrs. Frank L. Fisher & Co. have sold for James W. Taylor, builder, a three-story brownstone dwelling, at 311 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 55 by 100 feet, to A. M. Stallzenberg, for $27,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. P. A. Smyth sold in foreclosure 76 West One Hundred and Second Street, five-story flat, lot 30 by 100.11, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for $27,000.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure, First Avenue, William's Bridge, Lot 122 of map of the village of Jerome, 28.4 by 86.6 by 28.4 by 92 feet, to the plaintiff, Cesare Conti, for $1,600.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in partition, 167 East Broadway, a five-story flat, lot 26.1½ by 100, to F. Weiner, for $34,100; also in foreclosure, 71, 73, 75, and 77 West One Hundred and Second Street, four five-story flats, lots each 27 by 100.11 feet, to the plaintiff, Cecilia McKenna, for $97,050.

At the Liberty Street Exchange Mr. George R. Read sold, at executor's sale, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, four-story brownstone dwelling, lot 22.6 by 64 feet, to E. H. Landon, for $47,250.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure, Eleventh Avenue, west side, 96.10½ feet south of Fifty-fourth Street, 257.10½ feet by west to Twelfth Avenue by north a Fifty-fourth Street, by east 45.5 7 feet by southwest to beginning, being eighty-six lots on a partition map of the real estate of John Hopper, deceased, to the plaintiff, the Washington Life Insurance Company, for $200,000.

Records of this property for the last year were published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES in January, when it was advertised to be sold in partition for the Stryker estate. There was no Stryker estate to be sold and no partition. In July last James A. Stryker, who apparently had the right to sell eighty-six lots, "possessions of John Hopper," sold the property for "one dollar" to persons who took title in the name of Henry M. Wheeler. The actual price was $210,000. A loan of $230,000 was obtained at once on first mortgage from the Washington Life Insurance Company. A second mortgage was placed at the same time for $50,000, John Schreyer being the lender. Having cleared an immediate profit of $70,000, the buyers caused a transfer of the property to Louise Kate de Uhler, who borrowed $1,000 additional on a small portion of it.

Publication of the record in THE NEW-YORK TIMES prevented bidding at the so-called partition sale. Yesterday's sale was under foreclosure. The insurance company can get a deficiency judgment for $30,000 if thought worth while. The $51,000 loaned on other mortgages would seem to have been lost.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, (to perfect title,) Charles Donohue, referee, 17 and 19 Park Row, east side, the first 18.2 by 100, and the other 25 by 141.7 by 27 by 146.3, two six-story brick hotel buildings, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Peter B. Olney, referee, 363 Boulevard, west side, 68.4½ feet south of Seventy-eighth Street, 20.2½ by 112.6 by 20 by 100.11, five-story store-front flat; also, 367 Boulevard, west side, 27.11½ feet south of Seventy-eighth Street, 20.2½ by 107.1½ by 20 by 104.3, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, on each, $25,200.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alteration to be Made.

Brook Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for two five-story brick flats, by William H. Welher of Bedford Park, owner; cost, $44,000.

Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, northwest corner, William's Bridge, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and store, by George Kilian, owner; cost, $4,000.

Sixth Street, south side, 105 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, by Horace K. Hill of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $3,500.

Ninety-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, for nine five-story brick flats, by John McLaughlin of 346 East Eighty-first Street, owner; cost, $198,000.

No. 25 Waverley Place, for a seven-story brick store and loft, by Henry Corn of 48 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $85,000.

One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, south side, 50 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story frame structure, by William Kramer; cost, $50.

Nos. 64 and 66 East Eleventh Street, for a seven-story brick salesroom, by Leopold R. Treu of 2,215 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $75,000.

Kirkside Avenue, east side, 107 feet north of King's Bridge Road, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Charles H. Stonebridge of 289 Alexander Avenue, owner; cost, $6,000.

Vyse Street, east side, 250 feet north of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Cornelius J. Flaherty of 416 Brook Avenue, owner; cost, $4,000.

Home Street, north side, 25.1 feet west of Hoe Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and a one-story and attic frame storage house in rear, by Christian D. Uffelman of 1,207 Home Street, owner; cost, $5,300.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for four-story brick flats, by James T. Barry of 1,140 Boston Avenue, owner; cost, $64,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, by same owner, for eight four-story brick flats; cost, $128,000.

No. 533 West Broadway, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, by William Prager of 100 East Seventy-third Street, owner; cost, $30,000.

Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame open shed, by Francis Crawford of 24 East Forty-second Street, owner; cost, $250.

No. 143 Baxter Street, by City of New-York, alterations to a three-story brick public school; cost, $400.

Third Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets, by same, alterations to a three and four story brick public school; cost, $3,500.

No. 70 Columbus Avenue, by Fred W. Strubbe of 70 Columbus Avenue, owner, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

Bowery and Hester Street, northwest corner, by Phoebe Garland of White Plains, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Streets, by the New-York Juvenile Asylum, alterations to a four-story brick dormitory and school; cost, $900.

Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, southeast corner, by the Music Hall Company of New-York, Limited, alterations to a six-story and basement music hall and studio; cost, $100,000.

No. 58 West Fourteenth Street, by Jacob Rothschild of 58 West Fourteenth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick shop and store; cost, $5,000.

No. 294 Western Boulevard, by John D. Crimmins of 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $10,000.

No. 200 Amsterdam Avenue, by John Kerschoefer and others, 138 West Sixty-third Street, owners, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $1,050.

Nos. 11 and 13 Wooster Street, by Frederick T. Mason of Philadelphia, Penn., owner, alterations to two three-and-a-half-story brick factories; cost, $3,000.

No. 78 Grand Street, by Frederick A. Kursheedt of 358 West Broadway, owner, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $8,000.

No. 2,258 Second Avenue, by Sophie Dunkirk of 119 East Forty-fifth Street, owner, M. Schmidt, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $200.

Nos. 238 and 240 West Fifty-fourth Street, by Mary J. Radway of 333 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner, Andrew H. Leathern, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick stable; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 21.

117TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Emile J. Murray to Robert L. Knaggs $10

138TH ST, s s, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; William C. Oesting and wife to Hermann M. Meyer ..... exchange property

139TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100; Everett H. Moulton to Albert Bell. 1

BROOK AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 147th St, 40.11x90; Henrietta Geissman to Isaac Levy 8,500

MORRIS AV and 182d St, n e corner, 200x138.10x200x138.1+; Roy W. Frink to E. Osborne Smith 10,000

AVENUE A, s w corner of 4th St, 200x133.10x206x138.11; Raphael Purdy to Walter C. Smith 88

SAME PROPERTY; E. Osborne Smith and wife to Roy W. Frink 10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Walter C. Smith to E. Osborne Smith 1

LOT 141, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham; James L. Parshall and wife to same 1

LOT 140, same map; W. Stebbins Smith, as administrator, to same 15

LOT A V, on w s of Arthur St, 250 ft n of Jacob St, 25x120; James B. Butler, referee, to Harry Mayer 1,600

BROADWAY, s w cor of Columbus Av, 75x99.11; Simon Haberman and wife to Monroe L. Simon 10

138TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Cora M. Ives to Judson S. Todd.

129TH ST, 323 feet west of John A. Picken and wife to Cordelia Simpson. 1

117TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Robert L. Knaggs and wife to Johanna Hirschberg 1

25TH ST, 200 East; James Richards and another, executors, &c., to Charlotte Du Mas 11,100

MADISON AV, n w corner of 127th St, 20.4x35; Nathan T. Sprague and wife to William E. Finn 1

99TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Sarah J. Pirsson to E. H. Pirsson 1

97TH ST, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Leopold May and wife to Barney Isaacs.

LOT 39 and s ½ of Lot 50, map of the estate of Susanna L. Milledoler; Gerard Beekman to Lillie E. Henderson. 1

132D ST, n s, 253 ft e of 6th Av, 30x99.11; Rudolph Rannow, as executor, to Louis Rannow 20,000

101ST ST, 124 East; Julius Katzenberg to General Fire Extinguisher Company. 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 285.11 ft n of 167th St, 27x125; John De Hart and wife to Johanna Carmin 1

61ST ST, 123 and 233 West; William E. Finn and wife to Nathan T. Sprague. 1

53D ST, s s, 137.8 ft e of 7th Av, 18.8x100.5; Kate Amoss to Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company 14,500

53D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 15.5x52.2x11x52, and other property between 207th and 208th Sts and between 9th and 10th Avs; James N. Emlich and another, executors, to Nellie L. Munson.. 1

41ST ST, 343 and 345 West; Abiel M. Hawkins and another, executors, to George A. Feld Company 29,500

ALL TITLE TO LAND UNDER THE will of Harry R. Munson; James N. Emlich and another, executors, to Cornelia A. Munson 1

41ST ST, 343 and 345 West; Robert C. Inslee and wife to George A. Feld Company 1

42D ST, 124 West; Christopher C. Shayne and wife to W. G. Langdon 10,000

64TH ST, n s, 250 ft of 10th Av, 25x100.5; William M. Hoes, referee, to John Reilly 5,000

61ST ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 65x100.5; Helen M. Knickerbocker and another to Caroline S. Wilson 190,000

1ST AV, s w cor of 90th St, 201.4x140; Francis A. Clark to Hugh O'Neill.. 1

96TH ST, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 125x100.8; Edward H. Pirsson to Sarah J. Pirsson 1

117TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Annie McReynolds, as executrix, to E. J. Murray 1

MOSHOLU AV, n s, 141.4 ft e from mountain avenue, and 463.2 ft w of Old Post Road, 25x100 to proposed road; Marjary Kenny to Patrick Connor and wife 800

120TH ST, 164 West; Abraham L. Bookman and others to Mary Gilmour 1

126TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x99.11; Simon Haberman and wife to Monroe L. Simon 10

138TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Cora M. Ives to Judson S. Todd.

129TH ST, 323 West; John A. Picken and wife to Cordelia Simpson. 1

117TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Robert L. Knaggs and wife to Johanna Hirschberg 1

25TH ST, 200 East; James Richards and another, executors, &c., to Charlotte Du Mas 11,100

MADISON AV, n w corner of 127th St, 20.4x35; Nathan T. Sprague and wife to William E. Finn 1

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BROADWAY, s w cor of Columbus Av, 75x99.11; Simon Haberman and wife to Monroe L. Simon 10

138TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Cora M. Ives to Judson S. Todd.

129TH ST, 323 West; John A. Picken and wife to Cordelia Simpson. 1

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25TH ST, 200 East; James Richards and another, executors, &c., to Charlotte Du Mas 11,100

MADISON AV, n w corner of 127th St, 20.4x35; Nathan T. Sprague and wife to William E. Finn 1

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TIFFANY ST, w s, 285.11 ft n of 167th St, 27x125; John De Hart and wife to Johanna Carmin 1

61ST ST, 123 and 233 West; William E. Finn and wife to Nathan T. Sprague. 1

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53D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 15.5x52.2x11x52, and other property between 207th and 208th Sts and between 9th and 10th Avs; James N. Emlich and another, executors, to Nellie L. Munson.. 1

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